The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1904. NO. 45

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Tuesday will be Candlemas, or ground hog day.

—Emery E. Neice spent Saturday night and Sunday with friends at Tyrone.

—A protracted meeting was commenced in the M. E. church Sunday evening.

—A full line of men's, women's and children's underwear at Wright & Dell's.

—J. J. Armento, of Figart, spent a couple days of last week with friends in Mapleton.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Dougherty, of Altoona, were guests of J. C. Griffin and wife on Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Hohman, of Huntingdon, visited Mrs. H.'s parents in Mapleton over Sunday.

—Mrs. Leah Sloan and Mrs. Sarah Truax and daughter, Zury, spent Sunday with friends at Ardenheim.

—Mrs. M. E. Evans, of Youngstown, Ohio, spent last Friday with friends and former neighbors in Mapleton.

—Dr. W. H. Sears, of Huntingdon, has been appointed special examiner for the East Broad Top Railroad Company.

—Thompson Miller, of Kipple, visited his parents and other friends in Union township a portion of the past week.

—Miss Dema Hooper and brother-in-law, William Rohm, of Mount Union, were guests of P. M. Hooper's on Sunday.

—Mrs. A. M. Menold and daughter, Martha, of Mill Creek, were guests at the home of D. B. Miller and wife Thursday and Friday.

—Miss Bessie Niece who has been spending the past few months with friends in Cumberland, Maryland, returned home last Friday evening.

—Mrs. H. D. Wicks and daughter were in Mapleton last week and had their household goods shipped to Christiana, Lancaster county, where they will keep house.

—Mrs. Julia B. Dell on Tuesday attended a birthday party at Shirleysburg given in honor of her aunt, Mrs. Emaline Whitney, it being the occasion of her eighty-first birthday.

—William Faber, 66 years old, died at Clearfield, Monday. Mr. Faber was a sailor during the civil war and was one of the crew of the Monitor in her famous battle with the Merrimac.

—For a bad taste in the mouth take a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price 25 cents. Warranted to cure. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

—Abram Lane died at his home in Clay township Tuesday evening, January 19, 1904, of infirmaties due to old age. He was aged 69 years. His wife, two sons and four daughters survive him.

—The revival meeting which had been in progress in the U. B. church for about eight weeks closed last Thursday night. The meeting resulted in eighty-two conversions and fifty-two accessions to the church.

—"The nicest and pleasantest medicine I have used for indigestion and constipation is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets," says Melard F. Craig, of Middlegrove, N. Y. "They work like a charm and do not gripe or have any unpleasant effect." For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

—James F. McConahy, of Shirleysburg, and Miss Ida M. Woodward, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Woodward formerly of Mapleton, were united in marriage at the Jackson House, Huntingdon, Wednesday, January 20, 1904. Rev. B. J. Hummel, of Bellwood, officiated. We extend congratulations.

—The ice commenced moving off the river at this point at two o'clock last Saturday morning and by day-light the river was clear. About nine o'clock Saturday the ice from the Raystown branch was moving and the river continued to flow full all day Saturday. No damage was done in this vicinity.

—Burton W. Clabaugh, a resident of Altoona, died of heart trouble at the Altoona hospital at 2.30 o'clock Thursday afternoon after an illness of about six weeks. He was the son of Levi and Sarah E. Clabaugh and was born November 27, 1867, at Warriorsmark, this county. He was employed by the Adams Express company in Altoona for sixteen years and was a faithful employe. He was a member of Logan lodge No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons, and was also a member of the Knights Templar. He is survived by his mother, one sister and two brothers.

—The barn on the premises of Jonas L. Smith in Smith valley was totally destroyed by fire Monday evening about 7.30 o'clock. Mr. Smith was in the mow throwing down hay and had a lantern with him. In some manner the hay was set on fire and the building was soon enveloped in flames. Mr. Smith with difficulty escaped from the mow but succeeded in getting his stock out.

—The Republican primaries were held Saturday evening and the following ticket nominated: Judge of election, D. B. Miller; inspector, Harry Stubbs; burgess, S. B. Neice; councilmen, Frank O'Connor and Geo. W. Wright; school directors, George W. Morgan and A. M. Dell; justice of the peace, A. W. Swope; assessor, H. H. Swope; auditor, 3 years, J. S. Wilson; auditor, 2 years, Loyd Baker.

—McVeytown *Journal:* The Rev. E. H. Mateer gave notice last Sunday that he would ask the congregation to unite with him in asking the presbytery of Huntingdon to dissolve the pastoral relation now existing between them at the close of the twentieth year of his pastorate. Mr. Mateer received a call in December from the Pittsgrove church, of Daretown, of the presbytery of West Jersey.

—Edward S. Weller, died at his home in Mount Union Friday morning. Mr. Weller's health had been poor for several years and with the hope of being benefited by the climate he went to California, but returned without having his hope realized. His wife and three children survive him. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was an Odd Fellow. The funeral occured Monday, services being conducted by his pastor, Rev. George King.

—Mr. and Mrs. John S. Coulter celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their wedding at their home in Tyrone, Wednesday evening, January 20, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter were at one time residents of Mount Union where they have many friends. A number of invited guests were present from this county and joined in the festivities of the occassion. J. R. Stine, the groomsman, and several others who witnessed the nuptial ceremony forty years ago were among the honored guests present.

—Isaiah Conley, aged 75 years, associate judge of Bedford county, died at his home in Schellsburg Saturday, after a short illness. Judge Conley's ancestors were among the early settlers of Adams county and his father located in Napier township, Bedford county, where Judge Conley had lived all his life. The latter was a captain during the civil war and in 1864 had a thrilling escape as a prisoner of war at Macon, Ga. Deceased was a father-in-law of Rev. W. H. Norcross, a former Methodist minister here.

—Susan, wife of H. B. Brumbaugh, died at her home in Huntingdon Friday morning at 6 o'clock. She was aged 62 years, 3 months and 21 days. Mrs. Brumbaugh had been in ill health for several years and death came as a relief to her suffering. She was the daughter of the late Isaac Peightal, of Grafton. She is survived by her husband and one son, Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh, and also by one brother, Samuel Peightal, of McConnellstown. The remains were interred at Huntingdon Monday afternoon.

—A bad freight wreck occured at 4 o'clock Sunday morning at Denholm, near Lewistown, that caused a delay in both freight and passenger traffic for several hours. It was caused by extra No. 1912, east bound, running into the rear of extra No. 2483, wrecking the cabin and six cars. Extra No. 2199, coming west, ran into the wreckage, and as the result the engine was derailed. All tracks were blocked until 8 o'clock, when one track was opened to traffic, and at 10 o'clock the wreckage was cleared away. No one was injured.

—Col. David Bagshaw, rural delivery mail carrier through Juniata and Smithfield townships, finds it quite difficult to keep warm these frosty mornings, but he gets there just the same. Togged out with two overcoats, two suits of outer garments, one shirt, two suits of underwear, a Siberian cap, a pair of lumberman's leggins, two pairs of lambs' wool hose and a pair of Arctic shoes he manages to keep the heat in and the cold out. The other night "Davy" was made to divest himself of his wearing apparel and it was put on the scales. The toggery referred to weighed 46 pounds and 5 ounces. —*Globe.*

—Dr. S. M. Brown died at his home at Concord, Franklin county, January 16, 1904. He was a native of Selea, this county, and was aged 46 years. For a number of years he practiced his profession at Shade Gap, having been associated with the late Dr. Jones. He is survived by his wife and one brother, E. R. Brown, of Orbisonia.

—One of the important changes in consideration by the Pennsylvania Railroad company and said to be included in the plans for improvements is the straightening of the line through the Allegheny mountains. The present line between Portage and Lilly, which is notoriously crooked, is to be the first changed. Grades are to be reduced from twelve and fifteen feet to the mile to three and four feet. A number of cuts through solid rock are also planned.

—Mrs. Maggie Cheney, en route from Baltimore to Bedford, stepped off of No. 1, fast line, about 300 yards east of the Huntingdon station at 5.24 Saturday night. The brakeman called Huntingdon and the lady evidently thought the train had stopped. She was picked up in a dazed condition and taken to the station. Her injuries consisted of a sprain and cut on the right hand, her face and nose badly bruised and the right side badly lacerated. In her fall she lost a pocket book containing $50. Mrs. Cheney was able to go to Bedford on the regular train.

—Bertlett Miller Kline, a popular and well known resident of Huntingdon, died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Kline, on Washington street, at 2 o'clock last Thursday morning of dropsy and heart trouble, from which he had been ill for six months. He was aged 32 years, 1 month and 26 days. He is survived by his mother and the following brothers and sisters: Chas. M. and Fred, at home, Mrs. Amelia Leister, of Scranton, Mrs. Vinton Shaffner, of Orbisonia, and Misses Effie and Dolly, at home. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire company No. 1, and until his illness was foreman of the hose company. He also belonged to the Elks. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D., of the Presbyterian church, of which denomination he was a member. Interment in Riverview cemetery.

—John Clark, Esq., died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. C. Clemson, in Altoona at 2.50 o'clock Thursday morning, January 21, 1904, of pneumonia. He was born in Catharine township, Blair county, December 13, 1833. His father was a native of Huntingdon county, his ancestors on both sides being Scotch-Irish and among the earlier settlers in Spruce Creek settlement. Mr. Clark was trained to the life of a farmer, and passed not only his youth upon the homestead, but all the years of his life until 1873, when he moved to Williamsburg. In November, 1873, he was appointed cashier of the bank then founded in Williamsburg as a branch of the First National bank of Hollidaysburg, and until the failure of that institution five years ago administered its affairs with marked ability. Mr. Clark filled many places of public trust and occupied them with conspicious faithfulness and competency, He was one of the commissioners of Blair county under whose direction the court house was built. In his native township he was for many years a school director and was an active laborer in the cause of temperance from his youth. He acknowledged with pride that he never tasted a drop of intoxicating beverage, never played a game of cards and never used tobacco in any form. Mr. Clark was twice married. His first wife, who was Mary Jane Sisler, died in 1873. In 1874 he married Henrietta Kurtz, who died in 1894. Six children to his first marriage survive. Interment was made at Williamsburg, Saturday.

Dislocated Her Shoulder.

Mrs. Johanna Soderholm, of Fergus Falls, Minn., fell and dislocated her shoulder. She had a surgeon get it back in place as soon as possible, but it was quite sore and pained her very much. Her son mentioned that he had seen Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised for sprains and soreness. She ask him to buy her a bottle of it, which he did. It quickly relieved her and enabled her to sleep which she had not done for several days. The son was so much pleased with the relief it gave his mother that he has since recommended to many others. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

A Strange Use for Skimmed Milk.

A use to which skim milk, sour milk, buttermilk, or even whole sweet milk is not often put is paint-making, yet this product of the dairy makes possibly one of the most enduring, preservative, respectable, and inexpensive paints for barns and outbuildings. It cost little more than whitewash, providing no great value is attached to the milk, and it is a question whether for all kinds of rough work it does not serve all the purposes and more of the ready-mixed paint, or even prime lead and paint mixed in the best linseed oil. It is made as follows, and no more should be mixed than is to be used that day: Stir into a gallon of milk about three pounds of Portland cement and add sufficient Venetian red paint powder (costing three cents per pound) to impart a good color. Any other colored paint powder may be as well used. The milk will hold the paint in suspension, but the cement, being very heavy, will sink to the bottom, so that it becomes necessary to keep the mixture well stirred with a paddle. The feature of the stirring is the only drawback to the paint, and as its efficiency depends upon administering a good coating of cement, it is not safe to leave its application to untrustworthy or careless help. Six hours after painting this paint will be as immovable and unaffected by water as month-old oil paint. I have heard of buildings twenty years old painted in this manner in which the wood was well preserved. My own experience dates back nine years, when I painted a small barn with this mixture, and the wood to-day—second growth Virginia yellow pine—shows no sign whatever of decay, or dry-rot The effect of such a coating seems to be to petrify the surface of the wood. Whole milk is better than buttermilk or skim milk, as it contains more oil, and this is the constituent which sets the cement. If mixed with water instead of milk, the wash rubs and soaks of readily. This mixture, with a little extra of the cement from the bottom of the bucket daubed on, makes the best possible paint for trees where large limbs have been pruned or sawed off.—Guy E. Mitchell in *Scientific American.*

Saved From Terrible Death.

The family of Mrs. M. L. Bobbitt, of Bargerton, Tenn., saw her dying and were powerless to save her. The most skillful physicians and every remedy used, failed, while consumption was slowly but surely taking her life. In this terrible hour Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption turned despair into joy. The first bottle brought immediate relief and its continued use completely cured her. It's the most certain cure in the world for all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed Bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial Bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

Marriage Licenses.

F. M. Lear and Bessie M. Park, both of Logan township.

W. T. Heffner and Lilly A. Warfel, both of Huntingdon.

John S. Hetrick and Anna Rupe, both Henderson township.

William A. Hall and Mary E. Foreman, both of Shade Gap.

John R. Leffard and Mary E. Laird, both of Porter township.

Fred R. Householder and Emma S. Fouse both of Walker township.

C. H. Hatfield, Huntingdon, and Jennie I. Brewer, McVeytown.

James T. McConahy, Shirleysburg, and Ida M. Woodward, Punxsutawney, Pa.

Arthur G. Johnston and Ida E. Harry, both of Mount Union.

A Very Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters, and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Price 50 cents.

A Correction.

MR. EDITOR, Dear Sir:—By mistake in the report of the local institute held at Locust Grove January 16, 1904, I failed to give on account of the paper read by Miss Mabel Swope, her theme being "Education." The paper was certainly an excellent one, and is a great credit to the writer. E. M. B., Secretary.

Educational Aspects of the Sunday School.

Professor Martin G. Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania, is both a trained teacher of teachers in colleges and an earnest Sunday school worker. He speaks, therefore, with authority to Sunday school people in a recent lecture as reported in the *Pennsylvania Herald:*

The origin of the Sunday school was traced to the development of democracy in the eighteenth century. It was demonstrated that the result of the divorcements of State and Church was a secular system of schools. To conserve the religious life of the child the Sunday school was a necessary concomitant of State education. The present status of Sunday school effort has produced great unrest—an unrest that is wholesome and not dangerous. We have turned to the public school to ask for its processes in reorganizing the Sunday school. We must not assume the public school to be perfect. It, too, is undergoing marked changes. Hence it is unwise to imitate its processes. We must, with the secular school, study what is fundamentally wise for both.

There are two fundamental conceptions of teaching—the logical and the psychological. By the former, and the most common form of teaching, emphasis is laid upon the subject matter presented to the child. It is assumed that if one knows the sciences and arts he can teach them. Knowledge is objectively catalogued and organized into fixed orders of presentation called the curricula of the schools. By the latter and the newer pedagogy, emphasis is laid upon the development of the mind. Its unfolding is studied and the curricula are made to yield to the needs of the growing soul. This is the wiser procedure. It means that in our Sunday school the welfare of the soul is esteemed of more moment than any objective truth, no matter how valuable this truth may be.

Each subject of instruction has its own method. In using the Bible as the text the Sunday school must remember that the Bible as the revealed will of the Father and as an exemplification of the kingdom of love instituted by his Son is the central point of interpretation.

The Flag in Ancient and Modern Times.

The Egyptians thus carried before their hosts the figure of a sacred animal on a spear, and the Assyrians, as their carvings tell us, inspired the hopes and centered the attentions of their soldiers in the same way. The royal standard of the Persians for many centuries was a blacksmith's apron, and it is said a local prince, in passing a hermit's cell on the way to battle one morning, asked the inmate for his blessing, or something expresive to put on that artless cognizance. The Hermit, possibly a little touchy, as even saints will be when disturbed at breakfast time, threw the chieftain the flat round cake he was eating, which was duly added to the apron—hence the Persian "sun." The lion was an obvious afterthought. The Turks used a horse's tail, the rank of a pasha being known by the number of tails he carried, and probably this suggested the much-bifurcated pennon of early Western chivalry, familiar to everyone who has studied the Bayeux tapestry or early illustrated missals.

In the Middle Ages, devoted to display and military arrogance, the flag stood in relationship to the great captain's array, as his personal armor stood to himself; it insured recognition in the melee and supplied a rallying point for the fighters such as nothing else could have done. This led to an etiquette of flags, which apportioned shape and size to every rank of the peerage, from the royal standard itself down through a varied array of banners, gonfalons, pennons, ensigns, and other "bits of red rag," and kept the herald's college busy, besides supplying the poets with admirable local coloring for their battle pieces. Scott tells us in some famous lines:

"Then fell that spotless banner white,
Lord Howard's Lion fell;
But still Lord Marmion's falcon flew
With wavering flight, while fiercer grew
Around the battle yell."

Domestic Troubles.

It is exceptional to find a family where there are no domestic ruptures occasionally, but these can be lessened by having Dr. King's New Life Pills around. Much trouble they save by their great work in Stomach and Liver troubles. They not only relieve you, but cure. 25c, at B. O'Connor & Sons.

A CAPRICE?

His was a face among faces, impressing by its strong personality, as a cliff among hills; and here, in the windracked night, wherein disorder and ruin jostled elbows, and the air was full of rain and the plaint of people, his power made itself felt, and gained him a hearing from officials who were over-anxious and travelers who were over-importunate.

"The sooner we are out of this the better, I suppose," he said to the guard who made his way deaf-eared through the clamorous knots at he doors of the carriages. "The water is rising fast, of course?"

"As fast as it can, sir," the other rejoined, giving audience almost unconsciously to the single speaker who had succeeded in detaining him. "Two feet here means four in the Tregenna cutting, and, as the lines won't stand this volume much longer, the chances are ten to one against our getting farther tonight."

"Damp quarters, that will in all likelihood be damper. Is there any accommodation to be had within five miles, think you?"

"Nearer than that. Polwherra lies but an odd mile away; her inn is older than the coaching days."

"Good news, which you might as well hand on. I, for one, shall make use of it, as there is no mortal service I can do my fellows by staying."

"None, sir.'" You can't miss the road so long as you keep the steeple of Polwherra in sight. Good-night to you."

"Good-night," said Oswald Herries.

He paused to gather together his slight paraphernalia—a rug and a small portmanteau—and then he and the old Anglo-Indian, who had traveled down the express and until then exchanged no further words than the average Briton considers necessary under such propinquity, set out across country, wading knee deep in the lower land encircling the railroad, and arriving at last, wind blown and wet to the skin, on the crest of ground topped by the Ring o' Bells.

The landlord, a hale fellow of seventy, had acted with business-like precision on the news coming up from the valley, and aired beds, blazing fires and the appetizing scent of unseen dainties welcomed those who essayed the stormy midnight walk.

There were but an odd half-dozen of them, and Herries, with a spirit of wakefulness on him, was the last to quit the great kitchen, where his host, a man brimful of mirth and anecdote, was happy in the rare enjoyment of an excellent listener.

As the clock struck one, the old man rose and lighted his guest's candle, and while its glow was full on his mottled ruddiness, a quick knock fell on the stillness.

Then the door opened. There was a soft swish of woman's garments, and against the outside blackness stood a girld, straight as a willow wand and slender, with eyes that caught one's glance and riveted it, and hair duskier than the night.

"John," she said coming hastily forward, oblivious of any one but the old man. "I want your help. The water is rising by feet; our cottage—you know where it is, and nurse has been ill for a week with rheumatism."

"Bless you, Miss Jean, as bad as that? We mustn't have her drowned in bed," he cried solicitously, and on the instant changed from the garrulous narrator to the practical friend. He set down the candle, sent a mighty voice up the adjoining stair, and appended (bringing his visitor as he spoke to the genial blaze), "There, we'll have Dick Tovey's boat in no time; once awake there's no brisker lad than Samuel."

John Trefusis crossed the room, and drew aside the blind. The sight was not reassuring to one who hath kith or kin down among the wildness, for the turbid stream hurried relentlessly onward, and the muffled thunder of its waters came up to them above the shrilly caprice of wild west wind.

"God send he may be quick!" she said. "If I could but do something till he comes!"

"Let us go on," said Herries.

"At once,'" she acquiesced; and he opened the door and they passed out together, leaving Trefusis to follow.

Presently she halted; between them and the cottage, their goal, rolled a level tide that had crept to the very windows; its breadth was crossed by a trembling light from the upper story, and the single quivering beam seemed to accentuate the surrounding gloom.

"We are too late; it is impossible to ford it now."

He cast his eyes over the sullen flood.

"The channel is narrow higher up; a ladder would span it there."

"You think so? Then I can do something else than wait," and so speaking she was away into the shadows, from which she emerged again scarcely ten minutes later, accompanied by a boy carrying a ladder. As they flung it over the stream where it ran fiercer and narrower at the hill's foot, she put her hand suddenly on Herries' arm.

"I am asking too much—of a stranger; a false step and the strongest swimmer would be powerless in that current."

"The risk is not greater than her danger; have no fear for me," and the next moment he was treading the rungs step by step, while she strained her eyes in the darkness to watch the perilous passage, and was thankful when the tension of her mood was relieved by the arrival of Samuel, a lad and the boat, which they launched at once, and presently brought, by dint of hard pulling, beneath one of the windows, just as Herries, with the old woman in his arms, appeared within.

Then the girl ran away up the hill, and made ready the blankets and gruel piping hot, against the arrival of the drenched group.

Herries and his burden were the first to enter, and a momentary wonder crossed his mind as he saw the eager love flash out in a brief ecstacy of reunion from the shadowy eyes of the younger woman in greeting her servant.

Later, when they had got the shivering old creature into the snuggest quarter offered by the Ring o' Bells, the girl came back again.

She came straight on to the fireplace, a subdued tensity in her manner, her eyes wide.

"It is you who must be thanked for this, my happiness, and the life of one dearer than the world can guess."

Communication was re-established, the Anglo-Indian gone on his way; gone, too, the floods and the extra half dozen at the Ring o' Bells; but Herries stayed to ask daily after Nurse Lavender with a severe chill upon her, to suggest improvements in the low-lying house, to give his help in re-establishing the pair there, and to ponder on a woman. His business in Truro could wait, as it did.

In the unconventional remoteness of this Cornish hamlet, it did not strike him as anything unusual that he should look in upon the couple day by day; Lavender was always to the fore, watchful, alert, garrulous, from her sofa in the corner of the low-ceiled room; and when she was about again, with feeble gait and uncertain humors, seldom absent from her mistress.

Only Trefusis seemed to resent the intimacy; yet when he might have done that which would have snapped it, shied from the single question Herries put to him, testily, and waxed on a sudden morose.

In an atmosphere of music and restfulness the acquaintance ripened—sought by him, by her simply accepted and though she wielded no blandishment, welcomed him by never a smile, he watched her in a hundred homelike aspects, and in all found her fair.

Lavender had been a strong tower to her girlish helplessness once, and in the memory of this devotion it was natural that her mind's eye should be occupied with the need of her friend, to the exclusion of all else.

When they met on the weedy shore, the cliffs or in the village street, it was of her Jean Morant spoke. And the subject of an old and unknown woman's traits did not weary Herries—because he loved.

The end came with a suddenness that shook the girl's serenity to its core.

February's days were creeping to a close when the last page of a faithful life was shut, and the shock of that turning struck the one left dumb. In the twilight, Herries—gun on shoulder—had met her, and she had paused with a light in her eyes, saying in reply to his question,—

"She is better, so much better the doctor thinks that with the spring she may be well again."

But only the spring of a day was Lavender's; she passed away when dawn was sending bright spear points of light up the chilly east, and in the loneliness of her young hours her mistress took up the burden of that loss.

Every one was good to her, every one spared her to the best of their powers; for the old nurse's figure had been a pleasant and familiar one for ten years past in the place where the younger woman had endeared herself to the humble people by unostentatious kindness. Moreover, Trefusis was Lavender's brother, and Trefusis was not one to lament quietly, so that all Polwherra was cognizant of and moved by the loss. They buried her in the red evening under the church on the hill; and then Jean Morant came back to an emphasized loneliness; and took up pen and paper to communicate the tidings to one whom she kept posted in her doings at stated—generally half yearly—periods.

The pen was in her hand and dreariness in her eyes when the door opened.

She looked up to see Herries standing there, and something in his gaze sent the blood in a rush to her heart, leaving her sick and faint in a new knowledge.

"Jean!" he said.

Every one called her "Miss Jean," because Lavender had done so, but now the familiar monosyllable, without prefix, struck terror to her heart.

She met his glance with the look of a hunted creature, and drew her fingers from his grasp. He sat down beside her, and asked what she was doing. Then her eyes—those grave, serene, gray eyes—opened wide. She laughed—a laugh that stirred the shadows discordantly.

"I—I am writing to my husband."

For a full minute there was silence in the room.

Outside the voice of a girl on her way uphill with clinking milk pails shrilled,—

"For all the lads they lo'e me well, and what the waur am I;" within the stillness seemed icebound.

When the sound of the song had died, he put the hand that had held her's a moment ago in his pocket, looked at her, and walked to the window.

"No, no! Not that, not that from you," she cried, with a brief access of passion, and, running to him, laid soft compelling fingers on his arm. "Listen," she said, "before you despise me—listen to a very lonely and a very friendless girl's story."

Something in her clear gaze fascinated him against his will. Unconsciously he drew the hands lying lightly on his arm, and took them into a close hold; but he looked away from her, down the gray shore where the waves thundered and the sea-birds screamed at their evening play on the foam, and her voice came to him as in a dream.

"I was a lonely child, but not a poor one, except as one may be poor in love—in that I was very, very poor. But of money! People, I dare say, envied me. God knows with how little reason, for I was as unhappy as I was unruly. I suppose my guardian must have been not only very selfish, but a very unscrupulous man. It was natural he should be glad to part with what gave him so much trouble and inconvenience. But it wasn't natural he should eagerly thrust his trust into the hands of the first who came to seek me, not for myself." She laughed a little bitter laugh. "In myself, an unkempt, turbulent slip of a girl, there could have been nothing attractive at sixteen. He told me," her voice had almost fierceness in it, "that there was; and—I believed him. Lies! No one could lie as Rolleston Moore. And yet I loved him; he was so handsome, so daring, and I, poor, foolish I hadn't met anything masculine that was not old or feeble, or selfish, or unkind, and was eager to think him all that he appeared." She paused, drawing in her breath sharply. "It was a mistake—he was utterly worthless, utterly vicious—and my guardian had known it, thinking in his cold worldliness that an ancient pedigree was sufficient atonement for moral blots, and that we should jog along as half the world jogs on—at any rate, away from his immediate neighborhood. We were married—two thousand dollars a year makes a man with a tottering fortune impatient. And if I was unhappy before—no, I can't talk of it to you. But I knew on my wedding day that all questions of love on his part had been a pretence; he laughed at the mere idea. And with that laugh of his my love fell dead. One night he turned me out of the house; afterward—Lavender and I went away together; at eighteen I was alone, and because, God forgive me, I hated him, I tried to drop the memory of those twelve months and came to Polwherra, and Lavender told people I was a widow, and together we grew to feel happy and safe at last. At last, and for this! But, oh! it is for this, for this, you must forgive me, Oswald; Because the pain of your pain hurts me more than all past grief."

She laid her hands on his breast, and looked up into his face, and under her eyes his bitterness died.

He caught her to his arms.

"Jean, Jean, must such as this part us! It shall not—it ought not. We are each other's, heart and soul. Look into my eyes with your clear eyes, and tell me you don't love me—then, and only then, will I leave you. Yet—neither then!"

There was a concentrated passion in his manner that for a half second shook her. She recovered herself, and after the brief struggle drew nearer to him, with a sweet seriousness in her voice that calmed his stormy mood.

"Oswald, it is because I love you that it would kill me to draw you down to anything lower than you now are—good, great, generous. Because I care, you, too, must care, to make the world the better for your gifts, to be strong for those who are not strong, that our suffering may be not only to our blessing, but to other people's."

"You ask an impossibility," he said.

Then she lifted her face and laid her lips on his. There was the solemnity of a farewell in her kiss, and he knew it.

So for a few seconds they stood; then she caught herself from his embrace and left him standing alone.

The same evening Trefusis put a small parcel into his hands. Herries opened it mechanically. Inside there was a shabby little volume. It was an ancient edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and there was a marker within at which the pages fell apart.

On the strip was written, "God bless you, Jean." But the old type was scored with a pencil at the words that speak of the Valley of Humiliation,—

"And, though Christian had the hard hap to meet here with Apollyon, and to enter with him into a brisk encounter, yet I must tell you that in former times men have met with angels here, have found pearls here, and have in this place found the words of life."

He read the passage, and as he shut the faded book and put it next his heart his eyes were dim.

* * * * * *

The next week saw him in his busy place in the busy world of London.

Crossing Hyde Park one morning on a balmy April day, with the manuscript of a leader for the Period in his pocket, he ran across two horsewomen, who both turned their heads after they had acknowledged him.

"Oswald Herries!" cried one, "that journalist, sportsman, jack-of-all trades, who defies society's caresses and runs away off into the wilderness when the world and his wife are dying to congratulate him on a literary achievement!"

"Three months in a Cornish wilderness! What did it mean?" said the other, thoughtfully flicking at the mare's ears.

"A Caprice."

"Or a woman."

And if a caprice can bring forth such fruit as high attainment, singleheartedness, and a new belief in old things, then were those months spent within sound of a piping wind on a weedy shore—only that, and nothing more.—Waverley Magazine.

THE GENTLE OUTLAW.

Gov. Ferguson Is Astonished by the Manners of Bill Doolin.

In yesterday's issue the Journal printed the personal account of Gov. Tom G. Ferguson of his meeting with Bill Doolin, the notorious Oklahoma outlaw. The chief point of interest in the story was that the governor found that the outlaw, in friendly intercourse, was so harmless in appearance so gentle in word and action, and withal such a quiet, obliging and lovable character that he seemed incapable of committing crime, either by violence or treachery. The governor showed Doolin to be of the cast in which Byron's Corsair was moulded, "the mildest mannered man who ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." And so Doolin in fact was, during the days of his supremacy, and so have been most of all of the desperadoes in the frontier life of the west.

There is nothing very surprising in this peculiarity when you come to think about it carefully. As men are not all good, so also are they never all bad. The deepest villain that ever drew breath, drew gun or stretched a halter has had some streaks or fits of goodness and displayed occasionally a pride, a sense of honor or feeling of pity or remorse which contrasted strangely and often grotesquely with the general tenor and course of his bloody and vicious career. At least, it has been so in the west. The James gang and the Younger boys are reputed to have waylaid and robbed the rich and then given up the booty so gotten to relieve the needy and distressed. Quantrell was such a loving and exemplary husband that one of his widows composed this epitaph for inscription upon the tombstone over his last resting place: "One hero less on earth, one angel more in heaven." It is not at all certain, however, that Quantrell, in spite of his domestic virtues, is really in heaven, but it is quite probable that had he lived until the animosities excited by his bloody deeds had subsided, many morbid minded people would have coincided with the flattering opinion entertained by his widow, and would have been glad to do him special honor as a conqueror and a hero.

The ruffians and the totally bad men who took to the road in the pioneer days in the west all died early. It was only your insinuating, plausible rogue who lasted for any considerable time. The drunken, boasting, bullying, noisy fellows do not make successful desperadoes.—Kansas City Journal.

Wild Animals.

Custom House officers are often confronted with a serious proposition when it comes to classifying extraordinary goods shipped from abroad. Dr. Lester Cox of this city, who spends much of his time in biological collecting, had a case of rare snails sent to him from Italy recently. The case was stored away for a long time in the Custom House because the officers could not determine what duty to charge on this unusual cargo. Snails are not posted on the list of import goods, and it seemed unreasonable to let them in free of charge. Finally one of the officers lit on a bright idea. He suggested that the mollusks be passed as wild animals, and the doctor was given the case without further difficulty.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The South African Industrial Exhibition at Cape Town will not be restricted to the manufactured products of Great Britain and her colonies, but will be open to exhibitors of all nationalities.

THEATRES MUST CLOSE

Sweeping Reforms Demanded by Chicago Ordinance.

City Council Passes Such a Stringent Measure That Some Playhouses May Never Reopen.

Chicago, Ill.—After an all night session Chicago's City Council passed probably the most stringent measure ever adopted by a city council governing playhouses.

The ordinance legislates out of business two and probably three theatres in the downtown district, and there are several others which will find it difficult to comply with the new provisions, if they can reopen at all.

Here are some if the provisions in the ordinance as sent to the Mayor for approval or amendment: Steel fire curtains. In the rear of all banks of seats on all floors must be cross aisles leading directly to fire escapes or emergency exits. Fireproof scenery and equipment behind the stage. Smoke vents controlled by electric and mechanical dampers. Automatic sprinklers above and below the stage and in adjoining rooms. Stand pipes, hose reels and portable fire extinguishers. Fire alarms on all floors, on stage and in ticket office. Two or more firemen detailed to each theatre and fire drills twice a week. The main floor and also each and every balcony and gallery shall have separate entrance stairways from the street level. Every aisle shall lead directly to an exit.

All aisles, passageways and corridors shall be kept free from obstructions and no person shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of said aisles passageways or corridors during any performance.

No corridor shall be anywhere less than four feet in width and no door less than three feet wide.

Emergency exits and stairways shall be provided separately for each floor, balcony and gallery. They shall be of the same size as that provided for by the main exit. All doors in all openings shall be so constructed that when opened they shall not obstruct any portion of any other doorway, opening or passageway

All doors shall open outward.

Exit doors shall not be obscured by draperies, and shall not be locked or fastened in any manner during the entire time said theatre is open to the public.

All theatres hereafter erected shall be so located that they adjoin at least two public thoroughfares.

Index signs reading "This way out" shall be placed conspicuously in such open spaces and passageways.

In all cases where the floors of the auditorium of theatres are banked or stepped up the floor level of the lowest banks shall not be above the sidewalk level.

The audience room, or auditorium, in any theatre now existing, or which shall hereafter be constructed, containing fewer than five hundred seats, in a fireproof building, may be located in any story thereof, but in such case there shall be at least two flights of stairs from the floor in which such audience room or auditorium is located to the ground, each of which stairs shall not be less than four feet in width in the clear.

Some of the theatres will be able to reopen for business within thirty days by virtue of action taken at a special meeting of the City Council. It was voted that the houses should be allowed to reopen after they shall have installed steel curtains, fireproof stage and fire apparatus, provided the management in each case gives a bond of $25,000 to make such changes in its houses by August 1 as will make the structure conform to the new law just passed.

Power's, the Grand, McVicker's, the Chicago Opera House, the Olympic, the Haymarket and every other prominent house in the city is doomed by the action of the Aldermen, say the proprietors.

Some of the houses, if they desire to take advantage of this action, may be able to fulfil the temporary conditions within a month.

PASSES PURE FOOD BILL.

House Adopts Measure to Stop Adulterations and Misbranding.

Washington, D. C.—The House passed the Hepburn Pure Food Bill on a rising vote, 201 to 68, its opponents being unable to secure a roll call. The amendment inserting the word "willful" with reference to persons who sell adulterated or misbranded goods, which would have compelled the Government to prove intent to violate the law by the venders, was stricken out. Several attempts were made to amend the bill, but no material changes were made.

One section provides penalties for the introduction of adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, and another requires the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe rules and regulations to govern the director of the Bureau of Chemistry and Foods in examination of articles required to be inspected under the law.

Violations of the law are to be reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to the proper district attorney of the United States, who is directed to institute prosecutions without delay.

Beckham County in Kentucky.

The Kentucky Senate passed the Whitt bill creating the county of Beckham from parts of Carter, Lewis and Grayson counties. It is in the richest coal field in the Eastern Kentucky district, and comprises over 400 square miles.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "COMMERCIALISM."

A Pertinent Talk on a Present-Day Problem, by the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop—Jesus Christ is the Measure of the Stature of the Perfect Man.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Church on the Heights, preached Sunday morning on "Commercialism." He took his text from St. Luke xii:15: "Man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesses."

Dr. Alsop said:

I heard lately from a brilliant speaker an address on "Commercialism." To the surprise of all, it was a panegyric rather than a diatribe. His argument was that commercial, that is, business activity, the industrial epoch in which we live and whose push we feel, engenders certain useful and even moral qualities, such as thrift, underlying all accumulations of capital; truth telling, which is essential to successful trading; trust, without which the vast credit system of the day could not exist; the sense of responsibility shown in the honesty of the great army of clerks and place holders, among whom breaches of trust, defaults and the like are comparatively rare, the percentage of the honest being surprisingly high. At the same time our Civil War and the Boer War have shown that the commercial spirit did not extinguish heroism and liberality. Witness the gifts of rich men to education and charities.

Now that is all true, and yet there is a bad flavor about the word commercialism. It has another cannotation. Is it not a matter of emphasis? Jesus says, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God." He says again, "What will a man give in exchange for his life?" What are men exchanging their life, with all its possibilities of symmetrical development, for? What are they seeking first? Is it not too largely material success? St. Paul says: "Having food and raiment we have enough." The feeling of to-day scorns such moderation. A modest competence is nowadays nothing accounted of. To make a living is not enough; to achieve comfort for self and family is a small thing; men aim and toil and struggle for more dazzling prizes—a success that makes a noise and is talked of; that glitters and dazzles the eye.

This is commercialism as I understand it; the measuring of success by the standard of the market place, the sinking of other aims in the eager rush after gain. There are high things possible for man. Culture of body, mind, growth in moral and spiritual attainments, expansion in faculty and usefulness. There are magnificent careers open to him in science, in art, in literature, in philanthropic service. Over against all these stands the spirit of the age and cries follow me. The ideal is a man who turns everything to gold that he touches; a man who gets and holds and then goes on to get more and hold more.

Two conversations lately overheard illustrate the point. Dr. Rainsford, of St. George's Church, walking down a New York avenue, overheard the talk of three or four university men before him. Looking upon the gleaming equipages and splendid dresses flitting by, one said to another: "I tell you, boys, it is money that goes in this town, is it not?" The belief that it is money that goes—the feeling that it is money that ought to go—are evidences of an almost universal sentiment.

"Who is building that magnificent house?" said one to another. "Oh, that is to be the residence of so and so. He used to be a poor Baptist preacher, but Rockefeller found out that he had business ability, and I tell you he did not leave him long a Baptist preacher. He took him into the Standard Oil Company, and now see what a success he has achieved." There speaks commercialism. There is the voice of the ideal which has almost hypnotized our generation.

Agassiz's splendid reply to the lecture bureau, "I have no time to make money," sounds like a piece of insanity. Gordon's refusal to accept reward from the Chinese Emperor for his help in the Tai Ping rebellion sounds like a piece of Quixotism. The "simple life," as lived by Thoreau in the woods, as pictured by Wagner, sums only an idyllic dream. The pursuit of learning for learning's sake, the service of man with no itch for reward, the quiet, unostentatious sacrifice of personal interest for the good of others, these are repudiated as folly. The maddening crowd's ignoble strife is what makes itself heard. It draws like the song of the siren. Like the suction of a vast maelstrom, it seizes men and draws them in. By and by, dizzied by the fierce whirl, they forget the high things and are content to be simply money-makers. That is what I understand by commercialism; the thrusting into the front place of merely material success. It is a corruption of the spirit in which life is livid. It is a low, wrong motive. It brings in and holds before the soul a false standard of value. It misconceives what is the real success of life. It subordinates the man to his possessions. It is a radical corruption of the ideal—an absolute reversal of what our text says. Commercialism declares and persuades that man's life does consist in the abundance of the things which he possesses. Therefore, it urges let him love supremely those things; let him aim at them, follow after them, sink his very life in them. Let him for them forego, if needs be, mental culture, artistic development, moral elevation, spiritual activity and all that goes to make a full developed manhood. Quench, if necessary, all lofty aspirations. Get things, gather them about you, enthrone yourself on and among them. Let atrophy seize every other faculty so your faculty for getting and getting on grows stronger.

Let me give an illustration or two. There is a story of a man who was so eager to keep safe a very precious thing that he took it with him into a closet, set his candle on the floor and then diligently nailed fast the door, only to find, as his candle flickered out, that he had shut himself in with his treasure. Nailed and encoffined in his own strong box. Here is another: I read some time ago of a young man, who, upon graduation from college, found himself the possessor of $50,000 a year. He had health, strength, education, position. Choices lay open before him. He might go in for political life, for philanthropic service, or college settlement work. He might become a student and a patron of art, of literature. He might throw himself into the civic life of his day. In any of a dozen ways he might find his life by losing it in the service of man and of God. But alas! he was dazzled by the ideal of the age. Ambitious to turn his one million into many, to win the power or notoriety vast wealth can bring, he flung himself into a banking house. All the beautiful opportunities that invited him he forewent simply and only that he might increase his pile—a pile which was already sufficiently large. Grant him all the success he coveted, what would be the end? A dwarfed man, with an immense pile heaped up around him. A life practically sunk and lost in the abundance of the things which he possessed.

As I said, then, a moment ago, commercialism is found in a wrong emphasis. Wealth is good fairly won and nobly used. It is not money, but the love of money, that is the root of all evil. Business is good, commerce is good and necessary, industrialism is good and brings forth a goodly progeny of virtues; zeal, activity, perserevance, cleverness in affairs, are all praiseworthy. Material success is desirable. "The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich." Yes, but to put these things first, to rush after them so eagerly as to forget other, and higher things, in a word, to sink in them one's life with its possibilities of growth and beauty and usefulness, that is to have caught the spirit of the commercialism of the day and the age.

Who can look abroad without seeing how this spirit tends to invade and even to dominate every sphere of human activity. We read of commercialism in politics, in art, in literature, in education, in the social world, even in religion, and though we may not have a distinct definition ready we have a fairly clear idea of what is meant. The place holder in nation or city or State whose main thought is what he can make and not what he can do; the artist who listens not to the voice of his ideals but to the bids of the market, and paints or carves simply for the money to be got; the author who writes simply what will sell and forgets the truth for which he ought to stand and the service in the way of instruction, or comfort, or amusement which he might minister to his fellows, is each one tainted with commercialism. It has crept even into our universities, tempting boards of trustees and faculties to bow too subserviently to those who can furnish endowments, tempting the young man to turn from courses that cultivate the mind to those which prepare for business. Our theatres have felt the influence, and think more of pieces which will draw than of those which will elevate as well as amuse and recreate those who see and hear.

Yea, it is conceivable that even the church may not escape. The ministry that sets gain above usefulness has caught the contagion. "Put me into the priesthood that I may eat a piece of bread!" So cried one of old. The very thought was a desecration. The ministry that is sought for the sake of "the pieces of bread" for a livelihood, whether it be large or small, is a ministry not to God, not to those among whom it is exercised, but to the man that holds it. The clergy who are in orders chiefly for what they can win in the way of comfort, or respectability or income are unfit for their place. They serve not God or their fellows, but themselves. And so the church whose chief aim is a large pew rental and a fashionable congregation—forgetting the while that the Master's boast was that to the poor the gospel was preached, is tarred with the same stick.

Yes, commercialism is in the air. It is the spirit that now works—that stealthily penetrates every department of modern activity, always seeking to make gain the dominant motive. There is no line of work, no business, no profession safe against its insidious influence. It invades law and medicine, even divinity, as we have seen. It is felt in halls of legislation and seats of government. Yea, it pervades even society, making the fine raiment and the gold ring and the large bank account more potent to open doors than gentle birth and fine breeding.

How are we to resist this influence—escape this spirit? Just as we resist the contagion of an epidemic, the depression of a malaria, by fortifying the powers of life. A man in whom the tide of life is full and strong will walk unscathed through the plague laden air. The health that is in him resists the disease that rushes upon him. The bacteria that floats into throat or lung, or stomach finds no nidus and dies. It must be thus, then, that we escape the spiritual danger. Fortify the life within. Remember that life is more than meat; that the kingdom of God and His righteousness are infinitely worthy of our seeking. Do not forget the possibilities of your life, what you can make of it in the way of growth, what you can make of it in the way of usefulness. Keep your eye on the Master. In Him see what you may be—in Him see what you may do. Yea, not only keep your eye on Him, but keep in living touch with Him, that the tides of His life may flow into your soul, and carry you on and up to the measure of the stature of the perfect man in Christ Jesus.

Finally, my brethren, "whatsoever things are honest—whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, think on these things." Turn your thought and your eyes away from the dazzling bait of the age. Escape its snare. Seek first the kingdom of God. Determine to be a man, mentally, morally, spiritually; determine to be a brother to your fellow man, and do for him a brother's part; determine to be a child of the heavenly Father and obey His will, so far as you know it; resolve that in you the splendid possibilities hidden in the gift of life shall be realized, and you shall have learned how to use this world without abusing it. Then commerce, business, success shall minister to you but not enslave you; shall embellish your life but not absorb it; shall bring you, perchance, an abundance of things to possess, but leave the while strong and pure within you the life of God. Then shall you in very deed possess the abundance of the things which are yours. Let them once get the better of you, climb into the throne of your heart and life, and then they possess you and you are their slave and their victim; nailed and incoffined in your own strong box which has, alas, with your treasure, shut in your soul also.

The Poor Man's Day.

In all our towns, and throughout too large a portion of our country districts, the Sabbath rest is violated and the worship which was the consequence and condition of this rest is abandoned. At the same time the soul is deprived of its nourishment and the body of its repose. The poor man and the workingman are delivered up, unprotected, to the every day increasing influence of error and evil. Thus the profanation of the day has become the ruin of the moral and physical health of the people, at the same time that it is the ruin of the family and of religious liberty. The Sabbath is emphatically the poor man's and the working man's day. And there is no surer way to break down the health, as well as the morals and religion of the people, than to break down the Sabbath. To say nothing of the Divine law, on mere worldly grounds it is plain that nothing is more conducive to the health, intelligence, comfort and independence of the working classes and to our prosperity as a people than our Christian American Sabbath.—Count Montalembert.

Past and Future.

The past is dead and has no resurrection, but the future is endowed with such a life that it lives to us even in anticipation. The past is, in many things, the foe of mankind; the future is, in all things, our friend. For the past there is no hope; for the future there is both hope and fruition. The past is the text book of tyrants; the future is the Bible of the free. Those who are solely governed by the past stand like Lot's wife, crystallized in the act of looking backward, and forever incapable of looking forward.—H. Kirk White.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 31.

Subject: Jesus Calls Four Disciples, Luke v., 1-11—Golden Text, John viii., 31—Memory Verses, 4-6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Jesus teaching the people (vs. 1-3).—1. "The people pressed." Leaving Nazareth our Lord went to Capernaum and perhaps abode in the house of Peter. The power of His preaching drew crowds which pressed upon Him as He was walking along the white beach which forms the margin of Lake Gennesaret. "To hear." There was a good prospect for a glorious revival of religion. There were times in the life of our Lord when thousands were anxious to hear Him, for the common people heard Him gladly. "Lake of Gennesaret." The most sacred sheet of water which this earth contains. Called also the Sea of Galilee, the Sea of Tiberias, and in the Old Testament the Sea of Chinneroth (Josh. 12:3). It is a clear, sweet lake about twelve miles long and five broad, with the Jordan River flowing through it. Its fish were valuable. In Christ's time it was covered with a fleet of 4000 vessels, from fishing boats to ships of war. This was the region of the early labors of our Lord. Here He performed some of His most wonderful miracles; here He selected His disciples. But at the present time all is desolate around Galilee, and the desolation will increase until the aggressive power of Christ's gospel carries Christianity to that now benighted land.

2. "Two ships." Fishing boats. They must have been small. This is clear from the accounts given of them. A few men could handle one, and a single large draught of fishes endangered them. "Standing by." Anchored, or drawn up upon the beach. "Washing their nets." They had spent the night in fruitless effort and now they were cleaning the filth of the sea from the threads of the nets and mending any defective or broken parts. It is interesting to notice how often Christ appeared to men while they were busy with their temporal affairs, and how their worldly conditions were made the means of giving them a better understanding of Him. 3. "One of the ships." The ship of James and John appeared to be at some distance away. "Prayed Him." Asked Him. Jesus in a familiar manner takes possession of Peter's boat and makes it His pulpit while He speaks to the people. "Sat down." The common posture of Jewish teachers. Com part Matt. 5:1. "Taught." It is probable that this was a small bay on the cove, and that when He was in the boat the people on the shore stood round Him in the form of an amphitheatre. No doubt the lake was still so that His voice was undisturbed In such a situation He could be easily heard, and no spectacle could be more beautiful than the Son of God speaking to the poor, ignorant and attentive multitudes assembled on the shore.

II. "The draught of fishes (vs. 4-7). 4. "Launch out." Christ forgot His own weariness and only seemed to remember the disappointment of His followers in toiling all night in vain. This verse has often been used to illustrate the fact that Christ would have us leave the shore of selfishness, worldliness and sin and launch out into the depth of His nets for the taking of fish. 5. "Master." This is the first time that the word here translated Master is used in the New Testament, and it is used only by Luke. The other evangelists call Him Rabbi or Lord. Note how familiarly Peter addresses Jesus. "Toiled all night." Peter says this to show how unlikely it was that they would catch anything, and it is no doubt reported by Luke to cause the miracle to appear all the more striking. There were certain kinds of fishing always carried on at night. "At Thy word." No doubt Peter was weary and somewhat discouraged, but he had faith enough in Christ to lead him to go at the direction of his divine Master.

6. "Their net brake." "Their nets were breaking."—R. V. There was such a multitude of fishes that a snap in some weak part of the net warned them that they must have assistance or lose the entire "catch." The miracle was an acted parable, of which the significance is explained in Matthew 13:47. "This breaking net is explained by St. Augustine as the symbol of the church which now is. He compares the unrent net to the church of the future which shall know no schisms." 7. "Beckoned." Made signals. The distance evidently being too great for the voice to reach. "They came." James and John with their ship. "Began to sink." The boats would hardly hold as much as the nets. Trench refers to a shoal of mackerel, at Brighton, in 1808, so great that the net could not be brought in, and fishes and net remained in the sea together. By this vast draught of fishes Christ intended, 1. To show His dominion in the seas as well as on the dry land (Psa. 8:8). 2. To confirm the doctrine He had just preached. 3. To give those who were to be His ambassadors to the world a specimen of the success they might expect.

III. The disciples astonished (vs. 8, 9). 8. "Saw." It seems that it was not till Peter saw the boats beginning to sink that he realized the greatness of the miracle. "Fell down." The common posture of a supplicant. In amazement he fell at the feet of Jesus trembling and afraid. He no doubt had a knowledge of many of the miracles which Christ had performed, but none had so directly touched himself as this one. "Depart from Me." Peter saw that the same knowledge and power that could pervade the depths of the sea could pervade the depths of his human heart and know its secret sins. "A sinful man." Peter saw himself a very sinful creature. When we get near Christ we will see that in our unregenerate state we are without moral beauty or holiness. 9. "Was astonished." Was amazed. Humanity stands "amazed" before the power of God.

IV. Forsaken all for Christ (vs. 10, 11). 10. "Sons of Zebedee." The children and wife of Zebedee are often referred to, but in this transaction only do we meet with Zebedee himself (Matt. 4:21). "Fear not." He calmed their fears and stilled all their troubled feelings. "From henceforth." Hereafter. "Catch men." Literally, thou shalt be catching alive. This seems to imply the contrast between the fish that lay glittering there in dead heaps and men who should be captured not for death, but for life.

11. "Ships to land." They drew them up on the beach for a final abandonment "Forsook all." Although it was not much which they had to leave, yet it was all they had, even all their living. "Followed Him." They returned again to their occupation as fishermen after the crucifixion, and were again called to abandon it and devote themselves by a second miraculous draught of fishes and by the direct precept of Jesus. After Pentecost they never resumed their former secular calling.

California's Hopes.

The city of San Francisco expects to acquire a population of 5,000,000 in a century.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Held For Father's Murder.

A murder mystery of three years' standing was cleared up when Floyd Peckham, twenty-two years old, of Erie, was held without bail for the shooting of his father, D'Alton Peckham, on the evening of January 18, 1901, in the family home, near Cranesville. On the morning of January 19, 1901, the elder Peckham was found murdered, and Floyd was arrested on suspicion, but at the request of the District Attorney he was not indicted because of insufficient evidence. Peckham was rearrested and committed on the testimony of Herbert Guy, who swore at the hearing that he was passing the Peckham home he heard a noise in the house, followed by a shot, and then he heard old man Peckham cry out, "For God's sake spare my life, Floyd!" At the time the murder was discovered the wife af the murdered man said her husband had been drinking and drove the whole family from the house, compelling them to take refuge with a neighbor. Guy explains his silence for three years by saying that Sam Houghton, a neighbor, had threatened violence to any one who would testify against Floyd, and fear kept him quiet.

Shot Down by Mob.

George Saylor, a Deputy Sheriff, and John Philip, a striker, were fatally wounded, and John Long, a Deputy, and a striker named Mincken, were badly injured, while Deputy Sheriff Begley and two other strikers were less seriously hurt in a riot caused by strikers at Boswell. Three of the wives of striking miners employed by the Merchants' Coal Company assaulted Officer Begley, of the company's force, and they were arrested and taken before a Justice for a hearing. The women were held for Court, and when the officers emerged from the building with their prisoners they were attacked by fifty strikers, and the rescue of the women was attempted. In a twinkling revolvers were drawn on both sides, and 200 shots were exchanged, in the course of which Saylor, Philip and Long fell to the ground, and the mob dispersed.

Suicide Ends Headache.

After a night of agony with a raging headache and fever, Miss Fannie G. Missimer, the attractive daughter of J. G. Missimer, rose from her bed early one morning, at her home in Darby, secured her father's revolver and sent a bullet into her heart. Her parents, who had slept lightly owing to the daughter's suffering, rushed to the bedroom, only to see the life-blood of their child issuing from a wound in her breast. A few heart throbs followed the shock of the shot and the furrow of the fatal ball, and she was dead. Members of the family knew of no reason for the act of their daughter except ill-health. Though of merry temperament, she had been depressed by attacks of illness.

Coroner Found Corpse Alive.

Not doubting that press dispatches which said that little Mary Meholick, of Connellsville, was shot dead in a Hungarian row at Sherrick was true, a constable arrested the alleged murderer and he was put in jail, charged with murder. Coroner Arthur S. Hagan hurried to the scene of the shooting to view the body and found her eating soup despite the fact that a bullet had passed through her head, from temple to temple. She was in the full possession of her senses, and the physician who examined her says she will recover.

Girl Kills Brother and Sister.

Pearl Sparling, thirteen years old, of Blue Eye, shot and killed her brother and her sister at her home. They were playing soldiers, and Pearl discharged a load of buckshot in their faces, not knowing the gun was loaded. Another sister in their rear was badly hurt. Their father had returned from a hunting trip a few moments before and left the weapon within reach of his children.

Oddest of Quarantine Suits.

William Carver, keeper of a fashionable boarding house at Norristown, has sued all of his recently quarantined boarders for the price of their sustenance while they were shut up in his place on account of a case of smallpox. They reply that they were prevented from earning a cent during all that period, and that if he wants pay for their board he must sue the borough, which shut them in.

Rattlesnakes Thawed Out.

Forty railroad laborers at Altoona found a batch of half-frozen rattlesnakes and took them to their cabin as curiosities. The men began to drink and the reptiles were forgotten. The snakes thawed out. In the mad scramble to escape which followed one man was seriously injured by hurling himself head first through a window. Four others were seriously bitten.

Broke Divorce Record.

A new record was established at Lebanon by Henry Ritz, of that city, and Mrs. Annie Dissinger, of Rexmont, who were divorced and married on the same day. Ritz divorced his wife, Maggie, and then married Miss Amelia Mary Umburger. Mrs. Dissinger was divorced by her husband, Robert Dissinger, and immediately afterward married George Hollenbach, of Kleinfeltersville.

Bull and Horse in Duel.

A terrific combat between a bull and a horse took place in the barnyard of Edward Hoopes, in East Bradford township, and the former proved the victor. It was a battle to the death, and was waged furiously for a time. Finally the bull caught the breast of the horse with his horns and administered the fatal rip.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@	$ 22
Firsts	19	@	21
Seconds	17	@	18
State dairy tubs, firsts	18	@	19
Imitation creamery	14	@	18
Factory, thirds to firsts	12	@	14½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	11½	@	12
Small	11¾	@	12
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6¼
Part skims, common	—	@	3
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	31	@	35
State and Penn	31	@	35
Western—Choice	28	@	31
Southern—Choice	27	@	29
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	2 70
Medium, choice	—	@	2 05
Pea, choice	—	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 60
White kidney	—	@	2 75
Yellow eye	2 65	@	2 70
Black turtle soup	—	@	2 75
Lima, Cal	2 32½	@	2 35
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Baldwin, per bbl	1 75	@	2 75
Northern Spy, per bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 75	@	2 75
Greening, per bbl	1 75	@	3 25
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	3 00	@	8 00
Jersey, per bbl	4 50	@	5 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Chickens, per lb	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	14
Ducks, per pair	40	@	90
Geese, per pair	1 37	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	19
Fowls, Western, per lb	11	@	13
Chickens, State, per lb	10	@	15
Capons, Phila., per lb	18	@	23
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22	@	23
Ducks, spring, per lb	9	@	16
Geese, spring, per lb	8	@	14
Squabs, per dozen	1 75	@	3 25
HOPS.			
State, 1903, choice, per lb	36	@	37
Good to prime, per lb	31	@	33
Common to fair	27	@	30
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	32	@	33
Good to prime, per lb	28	@	31
Common to fair	25	@	27
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb	—	@	85
No. 2, per 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	60	@	70
Straw, long rye	1 10	@	1 20
GAME.			
Snipe, per doz	1 75	@	2 00
Plover, golden, per doz	2 50	@	3 00
Grass, per doz	1 75	@	2 00
Ducks, canvas, per pair	1 50	@	3 00
Red-head, per pair	1 00	@	2 00
Mallard, per pair	75	@	1 00
Rabbits, per pair	10	@	18
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	2 25	@	2 62
Jersey, per bbl	2 12	@	2 50
Sweets, per bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Turnips, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	3 50
Egg plant, per box	2 00	@	5 00
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Peas, per basket	3 00	@	6 00
Onions, State, per bbl	2 00	@	5 00
Conn., white, per bbl	2 50	@	5 50
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 50	@	2 00
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	3 00
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	3 00
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	5 00	@	10 00
Cucumbers, per basket	2 00	@	4 00
String beans, per crate	1 00	@	4 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	4 00	@	10 00
Celery, per dozen	10	@	40
Brussels sprouts, per qt	6	@	12
Spinach, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Parsnips, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Beets, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Carrots, per bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Kale, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 25	@	4 50
Spring patents	4 85	@	5 20
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 00¼
No. 2 red	94	@	95½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	53½
Oats, No. 2	44	@	44½
No. 2 white	46	@	46½
Rye, Western	—	@	67
State	56	@	58
Lard, city	—	@	6½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	8	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 50	@	3 75
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 00	@	6 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 30	@	5 40
Country dressed, per lb	5	@	7½

CROP REPORTS INDORSED.

National Board of Trade to Co-Operate With Government.

Washington, D. C.—At a meeting held here the National Board of Trade decided to appoint a committee to act in co-operation with the Agricultural Department in securing information on which to base crop reports. This action was taken on recommendation of the Committee on Crop Statistics, whose report held that the Government crop reports "are deserving of favorable recognition and acceptance as representing all the facts obtainable."

In an address delivered at a banquet the other evening Secretary Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, said of the work of that department:

"We have had no precedents to guide us, but have tried to perfect our organization on business lines. Fifteen bureaus, 10,000 employes, $10,000,000 in disbursements—these figures give you in the briefest form a slight idea of the magnitude of this new executive establishment. Our bureaus are not localized, but in almost every instance extend to all parts of the United States."

Bullion Deposit at London.

Bullion deposit amounting to £63,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. Annie Heaton is in Harrisburg attending the funeral of her brother-in-law, George Page.

Miss Miriam Crotsley was in town on her way to Petersburg to visit her brother Rev. Harmon Crotsley.

The first public meeting of the literary society was held on Friday evening. The house was crowded and the program excellent.

Rev. McClain is conducting a very interesting meeting in Smith valley. On account of this he held services here on Sunday afternoon.

The festival on Friday and Saturday evenings was very successful. A snug sum in the treasury and a good time gladdened the hearts of the faithful workers.

Rev. Benscoter, of Huntingdon, conducted the quarterly meeting services at Trough Creek Saturday and Sunday. Fine reports were received from every point on the charge.

The festival held by the M. E. church in the Jesse Curfman hall was well patronized.

The snow passing away last week has swollen the streams of Trough Creek valley to an unusual height.

Miss Alice Querry, who has been spending some time at the home of her parents, returned to Newark, New Jersey, Monday.

The measles are confining many of the children of our village to their homes, thus depriving them of their educational advantages.

We are informed that on account of the illness of our presiding elder the M. E. quarterly conference has been postponed until February 5th.

On January 22nd the Cassville literary society held their first public meeting at the schoolhouse, where they rendered a very interesting program. Some of the features of the entertainment were recitations and dialogues by the children of the school and members of the society. A solo by Miss Adda Wilson was greatly appreciated by her hearers, while Mrs. R. V. Hyssong recited most excellently, "The Village Sewing Society." The subject for debate, "Resolved, That the United States has reached the zenith of her glory," was debated affirmatively by Messrs. Myron McClain and I. W. J. McClain; negatively by Mr. Russel V. Hyssong and Dr. Smith. Intense interest was manifested throughout the debate. The last feature of the program was a selection of music by the Silver quartette, in which the blending of the voices produced a melody that brought applause from the house.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

The sledding has gone with the recent rains.

The Grange is moving off with renewed interest.

M. S. Bowman is saw-milling on Broad Top mountain.

The protracted meeting at Cornelius is still in progress.

Leroy Barber drives the fastest horse in this community.

Our school is moving along to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We are glad to note that Thomas P. Barber, of near Saltillo, is convalescing.

Winter will soon be a thing of the past. The ground hog will tell us how much yet.

The new store in the upper end of town is quite a rendezvous for the boys these long winter evenings.

The wild beast that frequents the timber land between Saltillo and this town is creating considerable excitement.

Kimmel & Sons moved their sawmill last week from J. M. Drake's to M. L. Hammond's where they expect to remain a year.

Our town is increasing in population, new members being added to the following families: M. S. Bowman's, a boy; C. H. Drake's, a boy; Claude Parks', a girl.

An unusual coincident: Mr. William Crotsley and Mr. J. B. Moreland were school teachers and surveyors in this community a half century ago. Mr. Crotsley died during the civil war and was buried in the first grave in the now beautiful cemetery at Cornelius. Mr. Moreland died January 11, 1904, and filled the first grave in Fairview cemetery.

LATTA GROVE.

Mrs. D. H. Walker is on the sick list.

M. D. Walker and wife are visiting friends in Altoona.

George D. Lynn and Jack Dell are working at Wagner's stave mill.

Wagner's lower stave mill is running at present and it is expected it will be operated till spring.

George L. Smith lost three head of young cattle and four more are afflicted with the same disease.

Two of our enterprising farmers, D. H. Walker and Isaac Dell, were to the county capital Monday on business.

Mrs. George L. Smith recently fell on the ice, receiving serious injury to one of her limbs. We trust she will not be disabled long.

Rain last week took all the snow from us. Sunday and Monday were cold and Tuesday brought us a new and plentiful supply of the beautiful. It looks as though we would have sledding again.

Croup.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup, is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended; but give this medicine as directed and all symptons of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

C. M. Goodman	March 4, '03
N. Carothers	March 25, '04
M. B. Wright	May 4, '04
Henry Buchanan	Jan. 19, '05
E. H. Welker	July 26, '04
James D. Querry	Dec. 20, '04
Albert Buchanan	Jan. 27, '04
Willie Cresswell	April 1, '04
Ira H. Querry	Oct. 1, '03
Webster Curfman	Feb. 3, '05
Oscar Park	Jan. 15, '04
L. A. Himes	Feb. 27, '05
John D. McDonald	April 11, '04
Mary E. Miller	April 10, '04

Wonderful Nerve.

Is displayed by many a man enduring pains of accidental Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sore feet or stiff joints But there's no need for it. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best salve on earth for Piles, too. 25c, at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Telling Nice Things.

I know a girl—in fact, she's a very dear friend of mine—a young, timid, struggling artist, who is trying to support herself by her brush. This is not a small thing to accomplish, as perhaps many of you know by experience; so my little friend has begun housekeeping in a modest way. She lives in two room at the top of a very tall house, and she does her own cooking on a small kerosene stove; but she's a brave girl, and paints away for dear life.

I went to call upon her the other day, and took with me a friend of mine who is also an artist, but one who is far along that hill of success which Nan is now so patiently climbing. I had hoped much for Nan from this call, so introduced them with a beating heart.

She shook hands cordially enough with Nan, who was trembling with nervousness, and seemed graciously interested in her work, for she turned over sketches, looked at paintings, and then with the picture of an old woman's head in her hand, sat down and talked art all the rest of the afternoon to her heart's content. I did wish it had been to Nan's "heart's content," but one glance at the child's face told me it was not, for it was art that was away over head.

Meanwhile there was no word of praise from her lips, neither any criticism, even of the kindest, and her comments were of the mildly polite style that is exasperatingly like the faint praise that condemns. Do you wonder that I felt like shaking her when I looked at the repressed hope and longing on the face of poor little striving Nan? I was almost ready to cry with disappointment when we got into the street again.

"Why didn't you say something nice to that child, you miserable woman?" I burst out at last.

She looked at me in unmitigated astonishment.

"Say something 'nice' to her?" she echoed, her face one whole exclamation point of surprise. "Why, it never entered my head to do so. Do you suppose she expected me to say anything?"

"But," I artfully inquired, with an eye to the future, "don't you think she has talent?"

"Most certainly I do. The head of that old woman is a gem in itself, and, what is more, I know a man who will buy it at her own price. I wonder who her model was?"

"I don't know," I said abstractedly, for I was planning a call upon Nan the very next day; "but I will ask her." And I wish you could have seen Nan's face when I carefully repeated the 'nice' thing I had saved for her. It was the impersonating of joy itself.

"And to think what a perfect goose I was yesterday!" she said, with a happy laugh. "I actually cried myself to sleep after you had gone, and forgot about my supper. But there, I do believe I'll never be discouraged again," and she shook the frying pan so joyously that the chop she was frying over the kerosene stove danced a merry jig as though out of pure sympathy with her.

O, it's a wonderful tonic, is this "telling nice things to people"! I have seen it work the most surprising results at the most surprising times.

Another element in telling the nice things to people is the exquisite happiness it brings to oneself. I can liken it to nothing that is earthly, but to everything that is heavenly. Try it, and see for yourselves.—*East and West.*

Pennsylvania Railroad Tour to California and New Orleans Mardi Gras.

A personally-conducted tour to Southern California will leave New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, on February 11. The route of the tour will be via New Orleans, stopping at that point three days to witness the Mardi Gras festivities. The special train will be continued through to Los Angeles, from which point tourists will travel independently through California and on the return trip.

The special train in which the party will travel from New York to Los Angeles will be composed of high-grade Pullman equipment, and will be in charge of a Pennsylvania Railroad Tourist Agent.

The round-trip rate, $250 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg and Buffalo, and $245 from Pittsburg, covers transportation and all expenses on the special train to Los Angeles, including a seat for the Mardi Gras Carnival. From Los Angeles tickets will cover transportation only, and will be good to return at any time within nine months, via any authorized trans-continental route, except via Portland for which an additional charge of $15.00 is made.

For complete details and further information, apply to Ticket Agents; Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-13-04

Ballad of the Plymouth Washing.

When Captain Standish of Plymouth town
(Able and strong while the weak went down),
With the six good men left sound and well,
Labored for all, strange things befell!
Half o' folks were under the snow;
Famine and fever had laid them low;
And the sick, too feeble for work or care,
Were a burden the seven men must bear.

Guardians, nurses, and serving men,
They showed the stuff they were made of then!
Nothing too lowly they found to do,
Nor shirked to try when little they knew,
They cooked, they cleaned, and their rough hands tried
The tasks the women's had thrown aside.
They soothed and tended as best they might;
They mothered the orphaned babes at night.
They gathered the garments foul, forgot,
And linen stripped from the fever cot,

And sturdily faced, as foe at bay,
The toilsome terrors of washing day!
Brows bent sternly and anxious eye,
Weapon unslung and sleeves rolled high,
Brawny back bent over the tub,
Great hands awkward to wring and rub,
And lean, strong arms in the sudsy snow
Tossing the linen to and fro——

Strange to the peering sick folks' eyes
Captain Standish in such a guise!

Bold Miles Standish, grim at your tub,
Down through the years we see you rub,
And the water that whitens the web you hold
Brightens your name till it shines like gold,
Clear and clean o' the pride of war!
Was fame e'er won at the wash before?

Never a care for praise or blame;
Never a thought of mock or shame,
Soldier and captain, brave o' the brave,
Drudging, ungrudging to serve and save!

—St. Nicholas.

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investiment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

(Estate of David Shore, deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of David Shore, late of Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. W. STOMBAUGH.
Executor.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.,
Jan. 13, 1904. 6t

May, 1884. B. O'Connor & Sons. Oct., 1903.

NEXT WEEK WE WILL HAVE IN

Our Fall and Winter Stock

OF

Men's Women's Youths' Children's

LEATHER AND RUBBER FOOTWEAR.

The stock was bought from the largest manufacturers and jobbers in the country. Bought for net spot cash, and we will promise you the best value for your money.

Remember, we sell Boots and Shoes at lowest profit.

We also call your attention to our Bed Comfortables—bed spreads, blankets, pillows, &c., &c.

If you need a

HEATING or COOK STOVE

get our prices before you buy. Sure to save you money.

Fodder Twine, Shingles, Tar Roofing, Lime, in fact we have the largest variety of goods in town.

If we should not have what you want, will try to get it for you. LOWEST PRICES.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 30, 1903.

Our Great Guarantee: Satisfaction or Money Back.

ISENBERGS'

Great Remodeling Sale

Is Rich in Bargains.

Never before have such attractive prices been tagged to such reliable clothing as you now find in this wonderful money-saving sale. Come, you will not be disappointed for we have thrown down the price bars all over the store. Come, and you will find better clothes for less money than were ever before offered in Huntingdon. This is not boasting, but plain fact.

Overcoats at Half Price.

What do you say to a new overcoat, new this season, in style and fit and sure to give satisfactory service? Choose at $4, $5 and $6. Values $8, $10, $12.

Men's Suits Very Low.

A number of suits of this season's make that have been $10 to $18, reduced to $5 to $9. Almost complete lines of this season's suits that have been $8 to $18, reduced to $4.44 to $12. All of our smart suits for young men, sizes 13 to 20, that have been $5 to $20, now $2.50 to $10.

Children's overcoats from $1 to $5. Boys' suits from 75c to $2.50. Two pairs of men's trousers for the price of one pair. Reductions in all departments which it will pay you in dollars and cents to see. Don't delay, as the sale ends soon—alterations begin February 1st.

J. G. ISENBERG & SON,

ALWAYS RELIABLE,

HUNTINGDON, - - PENNA.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 27, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M	D'ly ex S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	11 40	11 40	5 30
Washington.	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 20	11 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 32	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 37	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 54	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 22	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 32	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 59	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	7 05	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 28	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	J5 04	7 52	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 12	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 18	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 25	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 44	8 43	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 57	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 14	9 19	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 19	9 25	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 42	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	6 55	10 00	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 45	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	p9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	.	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 20	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	12 15	12 15	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	7 15
Washington	1 20	1 20	*4 20	7 15	. .	3 30	8 30
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 and 6.10 p. m. weekdays.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH Ex. Line P M
8 35	5 56	. Huntingdon .	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	. . Grafton . .	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	. Brumbaugh .	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	. Marklesburg .	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	. . Entrikin . .	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	. . . Beaver . . .	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	. . . Cove . . .	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	. . . Saxton . . .	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	. . . Clark . . .	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	. Riddlesburg .	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	. . Hopewell . .	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	. . . Cypher . . .	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	. . Tatesville . .	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	. . Everett . .	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	. . Mt. Dallas . .	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	. . Bedford . .	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	. . Hyndman . .	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	. Cumberland .	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	. . . Saxton . . .	4 00
9 50	. . Coalmont . .	3 45
	. . Crawford . .	
10 05	. . . Dudley . . .	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. W. WITHINGTON,

PENSION ATTORNEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect January 11, 1904

NORTH	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Martin's	6 20	12 59	8 34	4 44
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Kimmell	6 38	1 16	8 52	5 03
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	9 32	5 42
Booher Junction	7 30	2 07	9 42	5 50
Orbisonia	7 45	2 15	9 50	5 55
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	10 25	. .
Mount Union	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 8 a.m.	No. 6 a.m.
Mount Union	9 05	3 50	. .	11 15
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	. .	11 32
Shirley	9 35	4 20	. .	11 45
Orbisonia	10 00	4 45	5 30	1 15
Booher Junction	S10 05	4 50	5 34	1 20
Pogue	10 12	4 57	5 40	1 27
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	5 50	1 45
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	5 58	1 55
Kimmel	†10 50	5 45	6 18	2 15
Cole's	11 03	5 58	6 30	2 25
Rocky Ridge	f11 08	6 03	6 35	2 30
Martin's	†11 13	6 08	6 40	2 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	6 45	2 40
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	6 55	2 50
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST No. 12 p.m.	WEST No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	EAST No. 9 a.m.	EAST No. 11 p.m
5 15	9 10	L. . Orbisonia . . A	9 45	5 45
5 09	9 03	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
4 58	8 52	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	8 27
4 50	8 45	. *Shade Gap .	9 20	5 20

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination for the State Senate, subject to the result of the ensuing primary election. JNO. S. BARE.
Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1904.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for State Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries and District Conference. A. S. WELCH.
Mount Union, Pa.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. L. M. HAGERTY.
Morris township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Directer of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. J. QUINCY DELL.
Cass township.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

MARRIED.

RUTHERFORD—GROVE—At the residence of Mrs. Lou Dell in Mapleton, January 26, 1904, by Rev. J. H. Ake, Harry Rutherford and Miss Laura M. Grove, both of Mill Creek.

—Each of the seventeen Granges of Huntingdon county will receive circulating libraries from Dr. Montgomerry, the State Librarian. There are 50 books in each library, which can be kept six months, after which they will be replaced with new ones. This is a very commendable project and will be the means of people in the rural districts getting the latest and best books, free of charge, at all times.

The Man Who Knows It All.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The man who pretends to have a thorough speaking acquaintance with every known subject under the sun, and is imprudent enough to endeavor to make people believe everything he says, is described in different ways. Some of his friends have formed these opinions of him:

The ice man—He's nipped!
The gambler—He's bluffing!
The contortionist—He's twisted!
The plumber—He's not on the level!
Tho Spiritualist—He's in a trance!
The engineer—He's full of hot air!
The conductor—He's off his trolley!
The miser—He's got rats in his garret!
The trapezist—He's 'way up in the air!
The lexicographer—He thinks he knows it all!
The theatrical manager—He's only playing to the gallery!

What Butterflies Are For.

The great mission of the butterflies is to aid in the propagation of the flowers with which they are associated. They feed upon the nectar of these flowers, and in sipping this they carry away the pollen of one blossom to another, and so help to carry on that wonderful process of cross fertilization by which those varieties of hue and form and contrivance are produced which so greatly diversify the world of plants. Their long proboscis is peculiarly intended to extract the honey from tubular blossoms, and the colors by which they are attracted are reds, purples, and deep yellows. The senses of butterflies have been evolved in strict correlation which the shapes and hues of the flowers which they frequent; while the flowers by long evolution have slowly acquired forms and hues exactly adapted to a surer and less wasteful mode of fertilization by means of their insect allies. It is interesting to know that by such modifications the flowers in the course of the generations are becoming more varied and beautiful, and that the butterflies too are partaking in the reactions of these modifications, and becoming assimilated to the flowers. And thus the love of the beautiful in man himself has been educated, and he has been taught to rise from the lowest elements of it to the highest; from admiring the shapes and hues of flowers and butterflies to a papturous appreciation of gorgeous sunsets and sunrises, of autumnal hues and distant purple hills, and the countless effects of cloud and sunshine on sea and sky and landscape which are reflected in our highest flights of poetical thought, and in our deepest meditations on religious truth.—*Hugh Macmillan in Classmate.*

How to be Healthy.

In the Grand Duchy of Weimar the school authorities have determined to impress a few simple hygienic rules on the attention of the children. In every primary school a large placard is hung up with the following instructions:

1. Face, neck and breast must be washed daily.
2. The hands must be washed frequently, and the nailes kept short and clean.
3. The teeth to be brushed every morning, and if possible after meals.
4. The hair to be combed mornings and afternoons.
5. The clothes to be daily beaten and brushed.
6. Shoes to be cleaned every morning.
7. Mud to be scraped off the boots before entering school.
8. Paper, flowers, remnants of food and fruit not to be thrown about the class room.
9. Not to spit on the floor.
10. Neckcloths and overcoats to be kept in a warm room.
11. Windows to be opened between classes.
12. Intervals between lessons to be spent in fresh air.
13. Luncheon to be eaten during the lunching interval.
14. Hold ourselves upright, sitting, walking, standing.
15. Sitting down we must rest the feet flat on the ground.
16. We must write large and in clear characters.
17. We must not throw a shadow on what we are writing.
18. Do not read, write or draw with strong sun on our work.
19. In twilight we must not read or write.
20. The teacher must be told when we feel too warm or too cold, or if we do not hear what he says, or if we do not see him clearly, or if we do not feel well, or if there is a contagious illness at home.

—*M. A. M.*

Every Bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Warranted.

We guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

William Reed & Sons

We Wish to Announce Our Great Annual

Muslin Underwear Sale

Five Days—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday,

February 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Each year has seen this sale growing larger and larger, which proves the fact that buy from the best manufacturers and buying in large quantities enables us to give as good as can be bought anywhere.

Cotton is going up, and anticipating the advance we bought our underwear earlier than usual, buying at the old price, this alone will mean a great saving to you,

AT 10 CENTS. Imagine buying underwear at 10c; cheaper than you can buy the material. Just as well made as the best.

AT 15 CENTS. Look in the windows you can see these goods for yourself; they speak for themselves.

AT 25 CENTS. This year we have made a special effort in this price and guarantee to give the best 25c garment we have ever had.

AT 50 CENTS. We are not much given to boasting, but as we were marking these goods numerous customers noticed these goods saying they had never seen such beautiful underwear for the money, but come see for yourself.

From 50 cents to $5.00 we will show new ideas in underwear and the values will surprise you; every piece marked especially for this sale.

To give you an idea of the vastness of the preparation we have made for this sale will state that we will have for sale by actual count

7500 Pieces.

If that doesn't count in getting underwear at the right price we are a little mistaken.

Special Notice.

We wish to give our Guarantee on every piece of Underwear sold, this means that anything that is found not as advertised, and not entirely satisfactory, we will cheerfully refund the money.

Do Not Forget the Date, February 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

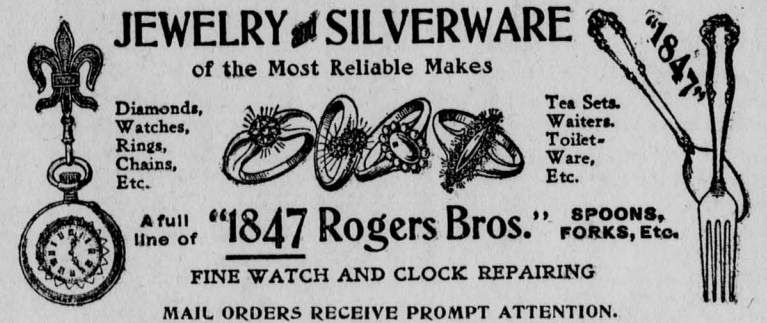
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes



Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates

At 10 Cents

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

Peculiar Highland Remedies.

A popular Highland remedy for both consumption and general debility was what was known as sudh nan cabar ("the juice of deer's horns"). These were gathered in the hills when the animals cast them in the springtime. They were boiled for some hours and the juice obtained bottled, after being strained. Candy sugar and whisky are usually added to it nowadays. Crabs' shells pulverized, and eaten on bread and butter, were used for consumption, asthma and whooping cough in the Hebrides.—Caledonian Medical Journal.

Drying Damp Wheat.

It is reported that heavy rains have fallen in the centre of the wheat section of Argentina, and that much damage has been done to the crop. This will cause the European millers to look with suspicion on all importations of wheat from that country this year, for the Argentina farmers have a way of spreading out their damp wheat to dry and then sending it to market. When treated in this way it is impossible to tell that the wheat has been wet, but the wetting and drying tends to harden the kernel, and when ground the quality of the flour is inferior.

The Department of Agriculture cost $5,000,000 last year.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"Don't you find it tiresome," said Marc Antony, "to devote so much time to literature in addition to your various ways?" "Yes," replied Caesar, "but it pays. There is nothing like being your own military critic."—Washington Star.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The financial advancement of Canada rivals that of the United States. In 1867 the Dominion banks had less than $80,000,000 of assets. They now have $600,000,000.

The Oat Wonder.

The Editor must tell its readers of this marvel. It originated with the largest farm seed growers in the world, the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. It has stiff straw, stands up like a stone wall, is white, heavy, and has long ears, filled to the tip with fat, plump kernels. It is a great stooler, 80 stocks from one kernel.

IF YOU WILL SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. IN STAMPS

to above address, you will get a sample of this Oat Wonder, which yielded in 1903, in 40 States from 250 to 310 bu. per acre, together with other farm seed samples and their big catalog. [A.C.L.]

It takes heroism to be a good husband when he has ceased to be a loving one.

Safeguard Your Children

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure, from Croup, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Pneumonia. No opiates. No nausea. All druggists. 50 cts.

Truth is a stranger that a good many people don't care to meet.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons of hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [A.C.L.]

JUST SEND 10c. IN STAMPS TO THE

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

Some men who won't trust themselves wonder why others won't trust them.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Any man is liable to make mistakes, but it is the other fellow who blunders.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Love can neither be bought nor sold, but it may be exchanged.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to light and washing.

Chronic complaining doesn't make a hard lot any softer.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The only persons who don't break good resolutions are those who never make them.

80 Bushels Macaroni Wheat Per Acre.

Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. It is a tremendous cropper, yielding in good land 80 bu. per acre, and on dry, arid lands, such as are found in Mont., Idaho, the Dakotas, Colo., etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bu. This Wheat and Speltz and Hanna Barley and Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass, makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10c. AND THIS NOTICE

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, alone $100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [A.C.L.]

A mean man often has a powerful influence over a good woman.

MRS. BECHTEL ACQUITTED

Jury Says She Did Not Share in Daughter's Murder.

VERDICT ON ONE BALLOT

Mother of the Girl Receives the Verdict With Emotion — Counsel For the Defense Says He Will Prove Who the Murderer Is — Impressive Closing Scenes in the Trial at Allentown.

Allentown, Pa.—Mrs. Catherine Bechtel was acquitted of the charge of being an accessory after the fact to the murder of her daughter, Mabel Bechtel, in this city on October 26-27. When the verdict was announced Mrs. Bechtel sank into a chair and wept. Her daughters and sons gathered about her, and a crowd collected to congratulate the family and counsel. The jury took one ballot only.

Judge Trexler told the jurymen that they had discharged their duty with fidelity and that they deserved the thanks of the Court and the community. He said that it was not proper for the Court to express an opinion as to the verdict, but that his sentiments might be gauged by his remarks to the jury. As soon as she became composed, Mrs. Bechtel said:

"I know I am innocent, but I would like to know who did it. If Mabel were only here for a short time to tell it."

Mrs. Bechtel was taken to the office of her attorney, accompanied by her children, and later she went home. There is still a charge of murder against her, and indictments as accessory before and after the fact against her children, John, Charles and Martha, but it is probable that they will be stricken off the list at the April term of the court. District Attorney Lichtenwalner said he would do this unless new developments should arise. The District Attorney was disappointed.

Captain Schaadt, counsel for Mrs. Bechtel, said:

"This is not the end of the case. I have proved the Bechtels innocent, but I do not propose to stop until the murderer, who I think is now known, is brought to justice."

The jury, it is said, agreed upon a verdict in five minutes after it retired. Captain J. L. Schaadt began his address to the jury. This was limited to one hour and a half. The defense proposed at first to submit the case without argument, but District Attorney Lichtenwalner declined the offer. Captain Schaadt dwelt upon the treatment Tom Bechtel had received in the lock-up, and contended that the refusal of Mr. Lichtenwalner to permit him to attend the funeral of his sister was responsible for Tom's suicide.

"Just as sure as though he had used a pistol or a knife upon this man in jail, the District Attorney of Lehigh County killed Tom Bechtel," shouted Captain Schaadt. "This is a sin upon his soul that will be laid bare when he stands before the judgment seat and faces his Maker." This outburst made a stir in the court room.

After declaring that Mabel Bechtel was killed outside the house and that her dead body was brought there in a cab, as the mother had testified, Captain Schaadt said:

"There is little doubt in my mind as to who killed this poor girl. I may, before I am through with this case, name him here in open court. It is on my tongue to do so now, but I will not be hasty."

Neither Eckstein nor Weisenberger, the girl's lovers, were in court when this declaration was made, seemingly aimed at one or the other of them. Captain Schaadt closed with an impassioned appeal to the jury.

District Attorney Lichtenwalner contended that Mable was struck down by her brother Tom, who did not mean to kill her, but when he found that the wound would prove fatal it was decided to finish the job in such a manner that suspicion would be diverted from those inside the house. He charged that, aided by Mrs. Bechtel, Tom carried the body down stairs and placed it in the underground alleyway, where it was found.

Judge Trexler told the jury that in considering the case, especially the testimony of the experts, they should use their "good, common sense."

LOUISIANA LAND FRAUDS.

Four More Prominent Men Indicted For Conspiracy.

New Orleans, La.—The Federal Grand Jury here has indicted on two counts James L. Bradford, William H. Wright, George Baldey and Francis Lory, Jr., for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in certain land matters and making and presenting false claims. The indictments are the most important of any yet found for the land frauds committed in Louisiana.

The United States Grand Jury in both the north and south Louisiana districts continue to investigate the land frauds and are striking men higher up in every investigation. The indictments already found exceed 350, including some twenty lawyers and several United States Commissioners.

Diamond Thief Caught.

The man who robbed Baroness Helena Radzewill of $25,000 worth of diamonds in San Francisco three weeks ago is in jail in Minneapolis, Minn., and $12,000 worth of the stolen jewels have been recovered.

SEN. BURTON INDICTED

Charged With Taking Money From St. Louis Firm.

Allegation Made That He Used His Influence to Stop a Postal Fraud Order.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment against Joseph Ralph Burton, United States Senator from Kansas, charging him on nine counts with accepting five checks of $500 each from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company between November 22, 1902, and March 26, 1903, while a United States Senator. It is charged that the alleged payments were made in return for services in interceding with the Postmaster-General, Chief Postoffice Inspector and other high postoffice officials to induce them to render a favorable decision in matters affecting the permission of the Rialto Company to use the mails and prevent the issuance of a fraud order.

Major Hugh C. Dennis, president of the company, and W. B. Mehaney, associated with him, are named in the indictment as the men who made the checks payable to Burton.

The Rialto Grain and Securities Company has been under investigation by the State courts for several months, on account of internal troubles and the complaints of investors.

Indictments have been found against Major Dennis and others of the officers, but they have never been convicted on any of them. At one time the Rialto Company's offices were closed by court officials on attachments secured by alleged creditors, but were reopened after arrangements to satisfy the claims had been made.

For several days past William E. Cochran, Chief Postoffice Inspector from Washington, D. C.; Major Hugh C. Dennis and W. B. Mehaney have been before the Grand Jury, and it is believed the indictment was found on their testimony.

As a result of his connection with the company Dennis was indicted both in the Federal and State courts, but the United States court acquitted him. Four indictments found in State courts against Dennis are still pending.

The penalty provided upon conviction for the offense with which Senator Burton is charged is a penitentiary sentence of not more than two years and a fine of not more than $10,000, and one so convicted shall be rendered incapable of holding office of trust, honor or emolument under the Government.

United States Senators are immune from arrest except for certain specified crimes while the Senate is in session. It is expected that the present Senate session will last until the summer, but United States District Attorney Dyer expects that Senator Burton will make arrangementst at once for a speedy trial.

ASSAULT ON JAPANESE.

Russian Marines Severely Maltreat Vladivostok Residents.

London, England.—A party of Russian marines landed at Vladivostok on January 9 and subjected the Japanese residents to great violence. They wrecked twenty-four houses, maltreated women and inflicted wounds upon aged persons and children. The rioting lasted for twenty hours. The rioters were accompanied by their officers, according to the letters from Vladivostok, and were not restrained by the civil authorities.

Japanese newspapers advocate the withdrawal of all Japanese from Siberia, and ask what may be expected in the event of hostilities if such things occur in time of peace.

COL. LYNCH LIBERATED.

Royal Pardon, However, Not Yet Granted.

London, England. — Colonel Arthur Lynch, who commanded the Irish Brigade against the British forces in the war in South Africa, and who was afterward convicted of treason, sentence of death being commuted to imprisonment for life, has been liberated "on license." Lynch has not received the royal pardon.

Colonel Lynch will enjoy personal liberty, and may even leave the country should he care to do so, but not having received the royal pardon he is disqualified from sitting in Parliament or from holding any other public office.

RECOGNIZING MORALES.

Powers Accept the Provisional Government of Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo.—The provisional Government under General Morales has been recognized by a number of foreign Powers.

There have been several engagements between the troops of the provisional Government and the insurgents under General Jiminez. These have resulted in no advantage to the insurgents.

Incendiarism is rife in the capital. Several houses have been burned, among them the prado of the Clyde Line.

Norwegian Town Burned.

The town of Aalesund, a Norwegian seaport, with a population of 12,000, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $5,000,000.

Blew Top of Head Off.

The accidental discharge of a shotgun blew the top of Percy Alexander's head off at Upton, Mass., killing him instantly.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The President's yacht, Mayflower, at Panama since November, will soon be ordered home.

Secretary Hay left for Thomasville, Ga., to remain ten days or two weeks as the guest of Colonel Payne.

An urgent deficiency appropriation of $300,000 was requested at the House by Postmaster-General Payne, to enable the establishment of rural free delivery routes after March 1.

The Treasury experts who have been investigating the office of Secretary Edward A. Mosley of the Interstate Commerce Commission, have declared the accounts correct.

Senator Penrose introduced a bill prohibiting the issuing or paying of money orders or the registering of letters on Sunday.

The House Committee on Military Affairs concluded its work on the $75,000,000 army appropriation bill, and it will be reported to the House as soon as printed.

The Senate Committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico has made a favorable report on the bill to pay Liliuokalani, formerly Queen of Hawaii, the sum of $200,000 in full satisfaction of all claims to the former crown lands in Hawaii.

Secretary Hay and Baron Gevers, the Minister of the Netherlands, have signed an extradition treaty which will include bribery in the list of extraditable crimes.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Federal members of the Porto Rican House of Delegates made a motion to suspend five Republican members who have been absent for five days without permission. The Federals will apply to the courts for a decision in the matter.

James H. Causten, of the State of Washington, who was formerly Deputy Collector at Puget Sound, has arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, and will assume his new duties of Collector of the Port.

Luis Munoz Rivera, the Federal leader, has returned to Porto Rico after an absence of three years, and was greeted by a large crowd of people, hundreds of whom embraced him.

The manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, at Manila, charges coercion by American military officers in the Philippines in the closing of the bank.

The Quenga section on the Cabinatun branch of the English railroad in the Philippines has been opened.

Louis Sulzberger, Judge of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, has decided to withdraw his resignation, and will soon resume his duties on the Bench.

Former Governor Taft has sailed from Honolulu on the steamer Korea for San Francisco.

The cruisers New Orleans, Albany and Raleigh have arrived at Guam. The battleships Kentucky, Oregon and Wisconsin have left for Cavite on their way to Subig Bay.

Dalas, the murderer, convicted of complicity in the Doshermos mutiny, was garroted in Bilibi prison, at Manila. Before execution he made a statement exonerating three others connected with the affair who were under sentence of death.

DOMESTIC.

Major T. K. Vardaman was inaugurated Governor of Mississippi with simple ceremonies.

Robbers stole a safe from an express car on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In the trial of A. C. Twining on charges arising out of the collapse of the First National Bank, of Asbury Park, N. J., witnesses made an unexpected charge of forgery against the accused man.

A case of smallpox at the Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., has caused all the men of the Fourth and Eighth Regiments of Cavalry to be vaccinated.

A serious epidemic of typhoid fever broke out at Leadville, Col.

Three hundred men have gone on strike at the Diamond Glass Factory, Gas City, Ind.

James Lawrence Blair, under the shadow of two indictments for forgery in Missouri, died at Eustis, Fla.

Seven persons, all colored, were instantly killed at a saw mill in James City, N. C., by the bursting of a boiler.

Striking street railway men at Bloomington, Ill., inaugurated their competitive automobile system.

Four men, said to have been strikers, were indicted by a Grand Jury at Chicago, Ill., for malicious mischief, riot and conspiracy during a recent strike on the Chicago City Railway lines.

A special session of the Grand Jury in St. Louis, Mo., has been called to continue the investigation of the recent boodle deals in the House of Delegates.

Burglars took $500 from the State Bank at McLean, Neb., and escaped by covering the citizens with revolvers.

FOREIGN.

President Palma ordered Congress to adjourn and the session came to an end soon after the receipt of the order.

An earthquake shock of short duration was felt throughout the Republic of Panama.

The Asiatic Labor bill has passed its second reading in the Transvaal Legislative Council.

A German gunboat has landed eighty-seven men, with three officers and five machine guns, on the coast of German South Africa.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Pe-ru-na---Other Prominent Men Testify.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities, and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men of all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Ask Your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1904.

Machine For Picking Cotton.

Another cotton picking machine has been perfected, and it has done fairly good work in the field Nobody expects ever to see a machine that can pick cotton like a negro, but one can be made that will pick the bulk of the crop and leave only a part for hand picking. That will be a great help. If the machine only picks two-thirds of the cotton, it will make it possible to get the other third out without so much cost for labor. The new machine is said to work well in Louisiana fields. —Birmingham Ledger.

10,000 Plants For 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 Blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c. POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

What a grand and glorious world this would be if every man would follow the advice he gives to others!

When Wit is Perfect.

When wit is combined with sense and information, when it is softened by benevolence and restrained by strong principles; when it is in the hands of a man who can use it and despise it, who can be witty and something much better than witty; who loves honor, justice, decency, good nature, morality, and religion ten thousand times better than wit—wit is then a beautiful and delightful part of our nature.—Sydney Smith.

LASTING RELIEF.

T. W. Wails, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., says:

"My nightly rest was broken, owing to irregular action of the kidneys. I was suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition. I took Doan's Kidney Pills and experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

CYCLONE WRECKS TOWN

Over Thirty-five People Perish at Moundsville, Ala.

HOUSES BLOWN TO ATOMS

Property Scattered Over a Distance of Ten Miles — Railroad Cars Torn to Splinters and Carried Away by the Fierce Storm—Partial List of the Dead —Some of the Escapes Miraculous.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The most disastrous cyclone that ever visited this section swept over Moundville, Ala., a town of 300 inhabitants, fifteen miles south of Tuscaloosa, and as a result over thirty-five persons were killed, more than 100 injured, and every business house in the town, with the exception of one small drug store, was completely destroyed.

Among those killed were E. P. Seymour, of Nashville, Tenn., operator in the railroad station; A. H. Waren, of Birmingham, of the Alabama Grocery Company; J. K. Redmond, of Nashville, superintendent of the pumping station, and thirty-four negro men and women, including W. H. Mines, his wife and six children, who were battered to death against the walls of their cabin.

In the valley of a little creek near the Alabama Great Southern Railroad were forty cabins. They were demolished into kindling wood and not an occupant escaped injury. The Moundsville Hotel, which was near the depot, was almost ground into splinters. It was a two-story house, the rooms above being reserved for transient guests. Five of these were torn into shreds, and their bodies were picked up some distance from tL hotel site.

The tornado struck the village when all were asleep. It was not preceded by any disturbing sign. Down to the south of the railroad, six miles, the wind seemed to have gathered its strength. Tearing down a barn, it moved harmlessly, so far as human life was concerned, until it reached Moundsville.

The residents were awakened by the crashing of timbers, the roaring sounds of the giant storm, mingled with screams of inhabitants. There was not any time for preparation, no lights to see by, no hand to give assistance.

It was quick in its work. In a minute after its attack it was gone. Then the flashes of lightning lit up scenes of horror. Its path was a quarter of a mile in width and its spiral thrusts lay close to the earth.

Few of the 300 inhabitants escaped harm. Torn particles of flesh were scattered through the timbers as chaff. Bodies were picked up half a mile away. Many of the wounded were rescued from the debris with difficulty.

The depot was blown down, and the operator, who slept in the warehouse, was killed instantly. A freight train that was approaching the switch was derailed, one of its cars being detached and blown furiously against a group of standing oaks. A flat car, loaded with cotton bales, standing on a spur, was picked up and blown over the tree tops. Small bits of cotton lint fleck surrounding bushes, resembling the effects of a snowstorm.

The little drug store is the only building that was left standing. Next door to it was a one-story residence, containing a family of six. In the blackness of the morning the father, mother and three children went out the door, leaving a five-year-old son behind. The boy was rescued later, having been pulled from a pile of timbers. None of the others have been heard from. It is presumed they are dead.

One woman was blown into an open well, where she was afterwards drawn out uninjured. Some of the escapes were as if miracles had been performed.

Tents were rushed from Tuscaloosa, fifteen miles away, as soon as news of the storm was received there. Twenty physicians responded to the call for help, and in addition dozens of students from the University of Alabama rode horseback over fallen timbers to the stricken village.

North of Moundsville, where there are numerous settlements, the tornado wrecked houses and blew fences away. The news of the death of five persons outside of Moundsville has been verified. That there are many more to be reported is regarded as a certainty.

The Alabama Great Southern Railroad tracks are congested with wreckage.

Subscription lists are being started in adjacent towns, and 100 women from Tuscaloosa have gone to Moundsville to nurse the injured.

All of North Alabama was visited by disastrous windstorms, accompanied by heavy rainfalls. Hundreds of farms were damaged, bridges swept away, cattle killed and forest trees leveled with the ground. But it was in Hale County where the wind developed into that dynamic force that was most deadly to human beings.

SCHOOL TEACHER MURDERED.

Miss Sarah Schaefer Assaulted, Robbed and Killed at Bedford, Ind.

Bedford, Ind.—The body of Miss Sarah Schaefer, teacher of Latin in the Bedford High School, was found in a carriage house after she had been assaulted and robbed and the body mutilated.

The appearance of the shed indicated a terrific struggle. Miss Schaefer came here from Elkhart, Ind., a year ago and was much admired.

WIFE KILLS HER CHILDREN

Sets Fire to Room and Rescuers Find Bodies

Was Separated From Her Husband on Account of Suspicions, and Refused to Live With Him.

New York City.—When a cry of fire rang through the crowded tenement at 419 East Sixty-fourth street startled tenants ran about seeking where it was, and their quest led to the discovery of a triple tragedy.

Smoke had been seen issuing from the windows of an apartment which had been occupied for a little more than a week by Mrs. Louisa Elien and her two little girls, Rose, seven, and Louise, eight years old. When access finally was gained to the rooms it was found that the smoke came from a burning bed in the apartment on which the little girls lay dead, each with a bullet through her heart, while the mother was found kneeling by the bedside, breathing her last. Two bullet wounds were found on her body. One bullet had penetrated her heart, the other her left arm. Beside her on the floor a revolver was found.

The fire was discovered by William Stanley, an ambulance driver in the employ of the Flower Hospital. Stanley gave the alarm and ran to the top floor, closely followed by Edward Van Horne, the janitor, and Paul Faust, a tenant.

They found the Elion apartment locked. Hjalmar Olander, a tenant, occupying the apartments adjoining, volunteered to make his way into the Elion flat by way of the fire escape. He was nearly suffocated in the attempt, but finally contrived to open the door from the inside and admit the others.

In the bedroom the smoke was so thick that the men could not see through it until the doors and windows had been opened for some time. Then they found that the bed was afire, and that there was a smouldering heap in the middle of the room, which had scorched the woodwork of the floor, but had done no other damage.

The two children were lying on the bed. Faust and the janitor bore them to a vacant apartment across the hall. The ambulance driver picked up the kneeling form of the woman and followed. She was still breathing, but died before Dr. Benson, who responded to a call on the Flower Hospital, had time to arrive.

Mrs. Elion was twenty-eight years old; her husband is thirty-three. He is an ironworker. Until recently he was Secretary of Ironworkers' Union, No. 42. Some time ago the woman, suspecting her husband, as he says, unjustly, refused to live with him.

SMITHSON'S BODY HERE.

Came on the Prinzess Irene, and Will Be Interred at Washington.

New York City.—The body of James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution, arrived late at night on the Prinzess Irene.

James Smithson was an English scientist, and a natural son of the Duke of Northumberland. His life was devoted to science, and when he died in Genoa in 1829, he bequeathed over $500,000 to the Government of the United States "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Mr. Smithson was buried in the English cemetery of San Benigno.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell was the first to suggest that Mr. Smithson's body be brought from Genoa, where it was buried, and placed near the institution he founded. He went abroad about a month ago to superintend its removal.

ICY RAILS WRECK TRAIN.

Passengers Suffering in Freezing Temperature.

Corry, Pa.—Icy rails wrecked the Pennsylvania Railroad's through night express, which left Buffalo, while it was running at a high rate of speed near Prospect, thirty miles from this city, and though none of the passengers were killed, there was much suffering from cold, as at the time of the wreck, late at night, the thermometer registered twenty degrees below zero.

The entire train was derailed, and as there is no telegraph office at Prospect, it was some time before help was summoned. The wreck occurred near the scene where, a number of years ago, every passenger perished in the wreck of a passenger train.

Railroad Growth.

The number of tons of freight moved by the railways o the country increased from 691,344,437 tons in 1890 to 1,192,136,510 tons in 1902. The mileage had grown from 166,654 to 203,132 miles within the same period of time, and gross earnings increased from $1,068,039,735 to $1,720,814,900.

Big Fire at Dawson.

A fire at Dawson City, Alaska, caused great apprehension lest the whole town be destroyed. The thermometer was thirty-five degrees below zero and water was thrown on the fire with difficulty. After two hours' work the flames were controlled. The loss was $105,000.

Saraiva Again Beaten.

General Saraiva, the revolutionary leader, of Montevideo, has again been defeated near the Brazilian frontier by General Muniz. The revolutionists lost heavily.

To Save Sponge Fishers' Lives.

Experiments are being made at La Goulette, Tunis, with a new submarine vessel, invented by Abbe Raoul, the Vicar-General of Carthage, to be used in sponge fishing. The vessel is made of steel and resembles in shape a huge porpoise. The entrance to the central chamber is hermetically closed by a heavy lid fastened with screws, and the occupants survey their surroundings through portholes. A long spear, terminating in a grappling hook, worked from the interior of the submarine, seizes the sponge and deposits it in a net at the side of the vessel. The craft is propelled by electricity furnished by accumulators through a cable attached to a vessel on the surface, with which it is in constant communication by means of a telephone. The vessel is lighted by electricity, and a lamp hanging in the bow lights up the surroundings, while the sponge fisher is beneath the water. Three men may easily descend in the vessel at the same time.

The object of the vessel is to reduce the great mortality among sponge fishers.—Philadelphia Record.

University Girl Champion Kicker.

In the 700 pages of President Harper's report on the first decade of the University of Chicago's history there is but one omission, and that is intentional. In the section devoted to women's athletics the space headed "high kick" is followed by the word "omitted." The "segs," however, know who holds the record for the high kick, and they are proud of the mark and of the girl who made it. The record is six feet four inches, and was made last year by Miss Lucinda Buck, a member of the girls' baseball team last spring. Miss Buck took a prominent part in all the outdoor sports of the young women.—Chicago Tribune.

The Hedgehog.

The hedgehog runs the road in England freely. He is a quaint little fellow, our hedgehog, having far more intelligence than people give him credit for. It is curious, as you stand perfectly still in the middle of the road, to see him come running along, the stopping to sniff and whine and examine the high, strange object that hardly breathes lest he startle the little creature. Then, with a gentle grunt, he will pass you by. A very low yet decided grunt he gives, and he whines as well.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Out of every 1,000,000 persons who are born in the same year 213,000 live for seventy years, 107,000 for eighty years, and 881 for ninety years.

Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain, and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I ran across **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,**—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—MISS ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee, Minneapolis Study Club. —*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safe-guard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

PORTER'S

COUGH BALSAM

A dose in time saves nine.

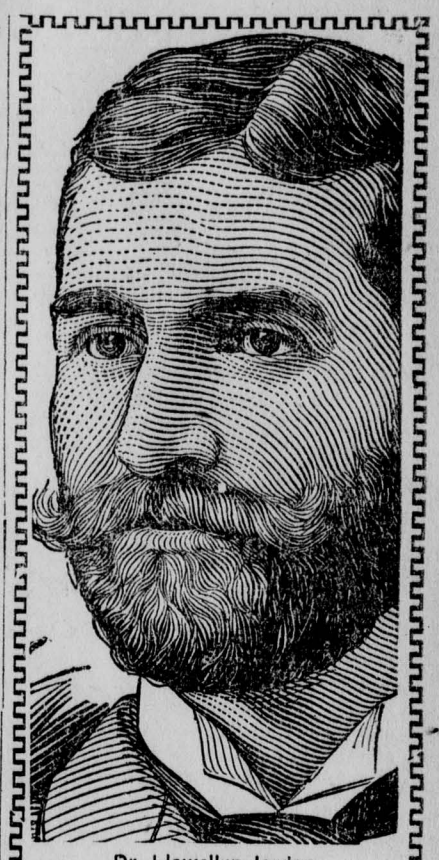
MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S

SEVENTY YEARS A STANDARD

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Other Prominent Physicians Use and Endorse Pe-ru-na.



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.
Medical Examiner United States Treasury.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

A constantly increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their practice. It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh, as every one will admit, is the cause of one-half the disease which afflicts mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of United States.

Robert R. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert R. Roberts.

Dr. R. Robbins, Muskogee, I. T., writes: "Peruna is the best medicine I know of for coughs and to strengthen a weak stomach and to give appetite. Besides prescribing it for catarrh, I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases.

"I have a large practice, and have a chance to prescribe your Peruna. I hope you may live long to do good to the sick and the suffering."

Dr. M. C. Gee writes from 513 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal.:

"Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, as I find it insures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhoea and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of."—M. C. Gee, M. D.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centres. This is what Peruna does.

Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve centres which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

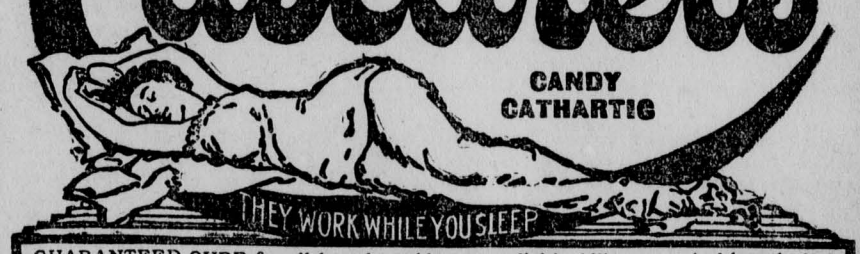
If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



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EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Jan. 31: "Christian Stewardship." Mal. iii, 10; I Cor. xvi, 2.

The depth of a person's piety is quite accurately measured by the use he makes of his money. Religion which costs nothing has no relationship with that of Jesus Christ and is not based on the Christian Scriptures.

The reason for this is not found in the need of money to carry forward the work, though such need always is pressing. It does not arise from the idea of showing gratitude to God for benefits received. It is in no sense a tax or tribute which when paid secures the use of the remainder of one's goods for one's own benefit, free from all obligation or danger of a further levy upon them. Some seem to regard all gifts made for religious purposes as a direct payment of premium for some sort of insurance of life and property, and the business of the Almighty is to act as executive of such an organization for protection. Disease and disaster are to be averted because of the fidelity with which the payments are met. Not a little of this superstition lingers in the minds of many who give largely to the church support.

The necessity for liberality arises from the nature of true religion itself. Whatever one feels intensely and sees clearly he must express forcibly. If one loves God and sees himself, a child of God, put in charge for a little while of some of His work and intrusted with some of God's treasure he soon begins to search for the best ways to invest the Lord's capital that it may do the best work. He feels obligation and eagerness to accomplish all possible with it in bringing in God's kingdom. He does not feel that he is giving his own so much as that he is investing God's own and administering for Him.

So if there is need of a church building he helps build it. If there is need of a preacher and a house for him he aids in that support. If men in far lands can be reached by the gospel, he puts some cash into missions. Doing this because of his position as a steward of God, he is careful to investigate needs and search for the most worthy causes. He carefully examines all claims and the results of his benefactions. Because a solicitor is urgent he is not more liberal, but likely to be more careful to examine the case. He has no right to waste his Lord's goods.

What proportion should he give? That depends entirely upon circumstances. A Jewish custom of old time required the tenth of all that grew from the ground and all the increase of flocks and herds. As all Israelites were supposed to be landholders this was a kind of land tax for support of temple worship—a convenient form for those times, but not in any sense of the nature of a moral obligation for all men, at all times and under different conditions of society.

The movement among our young people to secure from all the pledge of a tenth of their income for the service of the church may have excellent results if rightly conceived and carried out. If it arises from heart devotion it will blessedly enlarge all spirituality as well as bless all whom it reaches. Him that gives and him that receives it will bless. Some can give more than the tenth. If such stop satisfied with such giving they will not reach the measure of obligation. Some cannot justly give so much to this cause. No pressure, no odium, no sense of shame or guilt, should attach to such. Pharisaic bondage is to be shunned strenuously. Right use of every dollar should be our intention. But careful calculation will help one to regularity and liberality in giving God's goods.

Leave the Future to God.

Why is it that we are so busy with the future? It is not our province. And is there not a criminal interference with Him to whom it belongs in our feverish, anxious attempts to dispose of it and in filling it up with shadows of good and evil shaped by our own wild imaginations? To do God's will as fast as it is made known to us, to inquire hourly—I had almost said each moment—what He requires of us and to leave ourselves, our friends and every interest in His control, with a cheerful trust that the path which He marks out leads to our perfection and to Himself—this is at once our duty and happiness. And why will we not walk in the plain, simple way?—William E. Channing.

The White Harvest Fields.

Lift up your eyes and look upon the white harvest fields in all the world. India has enlarged her Christian Endeavor boundaries. China with her new secretary is at the beginning of a new era of great expansion. Japan has gained 30 per cent and has just enjoyed the best convention in her history. Great Britain has made steady progress. Germany has made substantial gains. France and Spain have had the best year in all their history, while since our last convention Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Finland and Iceland have fairly entered the ranks of Christian Endeavor for the first time.—Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark.

Canvass For Members.

Let every society inaugurate a membership canvass. Search the Sunday school, go through the entire congregation, for recruits. Enlarge the associate list. Bring in the Christian young people who have not yet learned the joy of service for Christ. This will be a splendid preliminary to a campaign for souls further on.—Rev. Dr. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck.

More Quiet Hour Thoughts.

If each man had the spirit of self surrender, the spirit of the cross, it would not matter to him whether he were doing the work of the mainspring or of one of the inferior parts—F. W. Robertson.

For grounding our young people in fundamental truth, for quickening the spiritual life and for developing in them a love and a power for Christian service nothing can be more effectual than day by day feeding on the word of God.—Rev. Edwin F. Hallenbeck, D. D., President New York State Union.

The daily study of the Bible, if possible at some regular time each day, as in the Quiet Hour in the morning or in the evening, and in systematic way, is the substantial way of making progress daily in a mastery of the Bible and of deeply impressing on the mind and heart the life molding truths of the Bible.—Robert E. Speer.

Five minutes spent in the companionship of Christ every morning—aye, two minutes, if it is face to face and heart to heart—will change the whole day, will make every thought and feeling different, will enable you to do for His sake what you would not have done for your own or for any one's sake.—Henry Drummond.

Some Distinguishing Features.

One distinguishing mark of a Society of Christian Endeavor is the prayer meeting pledge, which reads as follows:

As an active member I promise to be true to all my duties, to be present at and to take some part, aside from singing, in every meeting unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Lord and Master Jesus Christ. If obliged to be absent from the monthly consecration meeting, I will, if possible, send an excuse for absence to the society.

Another distinguishing feature is the committee work, especially the lookout, prayer meeting and social committees.

Another is the consecration meeting, concerning which the constitution reads:

Once each month a consecration or experience meeting shall be held, at which each active member shall speak concerning his progress in the Christian life. If any one chooses, he can express his feelings by an appropriate verse of Scripture or other quotation.

A Blessing to the Churches.

No man can measure what a blessing the Christian Endeavor society has been to the churches of this land and to individual believers. One of the many reasons why I rejoice in it is because it is not an organization outside of the church. I look with growing suspicion upon anything in the way of an organization that is not an integral part of the church of Christ.—Rev. R. A. Torrey, D. D., of Moody Bible Institute.

Meekness.

Meekness is love at school, love at the Saviour's feet. It is Christian lowlihood. It is the disciple learning to know himself, learning to fear and distrust and abhor himself. It is the disciple practicing the sweet but self emptying lesson of putting on the Lord Jesus Christ. It is the disciple learning the defects of his own character. It is the disciple praying and watching for the mellowing of his temper and the amelioration of his character. It is the living Christian at his Saviour's feet, learning of Him who is meek and lowly and finding rest for his soul.—Dr. James Hamilton.

A Wise Providence.

It is a wise providence that we cannot see the future. We can see through one pane of glass easily, but through ten placed together we cannot see, yet each is transparent. By living a day at a time we get along well, and all is clear, although we cannot see through all the purposes of God concerning us.—Lutheran.

The Peace of God.

We need the peace of God in our heart just as really for the doing well of the little things of our secular life as for the doing of the greatest duties of Christ's kingdom.—Miller.

Unkindness.

How many of us have even a desire to forget an unkindness? For this desire we should pray.—Spurgeon.

Unrest.

Oh, what a demon of unrest
Doth stir the human heart to strife
When by a narrow sphere oppressed
It hungers for completer life!

Why is dull drudgery the lot
Of some who would but cannot rise?
By what mistake or counterplot
Do they aspire to the skies?

Though lowly be thy ministry,
Thy thought may know no prison bars;
The universe is all for thee,
And thou mayest walk among the stars.

He is not in a prison kept
To whom the Father's house is free.
O hungering soul, why not accept
God's boundless hospitality?

—George Lawrence Spining, D. D.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 31—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Every Christian called to be a missionary.—Luke xxiv, 44-49.

There are few things more plainly set forth in the New Testament than that every Christian should be a missionary. Christ plainly teaches that the disciples should make disciples of others and they of still others, and thus the world was to be won for Him.

The commission of Christ to His disciples concerning the evangelization of the world was among the last commands of Christ and should therefore have the more weight with His disciples. Just before His ascension He said to them, "Ye are witnesses of these things," referring to the things concerning His life and death. It was at this time that He said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Nor did these commands simply apply to His immediate hearers, but to all who in future time should become His disciples. The command "This do in remembrance of Me" was given to the disciples, yet no one would claim that it was for them alone. No more were the missionary commands of Christ. The disciples stood for all coming disciples, and through them Christ gave us our commands for today.

According to the commission of Christ every Christian should be both a home missionary and a foreign missionary—that is, an interested supporter of both home and foreign missions. He declared that "repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." The fact is, Christ made no distinction between home and foreign missions, and it is unfortunate that the church has done so. All work of discipling others is missions, whether it is done at home or abroad. Missions is the one word that should be used. The making of this distinction gives many a person a loophole of escape from contributing. When the foreign missionary offering is being taken up they are in favor of home missions, and vice versa. Missions is the one great work—the sending of the good news of salvation through the only begotten Son of God.

Instead of trying to escape our missionary duties every Christian should look upon it as a great privilege to have some part in winning the world for Christ. Nor should we forget that if there had been no missionaries we would never have known Christ. Through missionaries He came to us, and through them we should do all we can to send Him to others. Gratitude demands it as well as duty. Then, too, we should remember that Christ Himself has taught us by example to be missionaries. He left His home in heaven and came to earth "to seek and to save the lost." The disciple cannot be above his Lord. Where Jesus leads we must follow. Are we following His missionary example? If not, let us take up the work which comes to us along these lines. "The world for Christ" should be the watchword of every Christian until the kingdoms of this world shall have become a part of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

BIBLE READINGS.

Neh. ii, 1-8; Ps. lxxii, 8, 17-19; Eccl. ix, 10; Isa. vi, 1-8; Nah. i, 15; Jonah iii, 1-10; Matt. x, 1-8; Acts i, 1-11; xiii, 1-3; Rom. x, 14, 15.

His Reasons For Enthusiasm.

I am frank to confess I have become an enthusiast in the Christian Endeavor movement, and the more I know of its principles and workings the more fervent is my enthusiasm, and for reasons like these:

First.—Because of the emphasis the movement puts upon the local church.

Second.—That it is so thoroughly a religious movement is another reason for my enthusiasm.

Third.—A third reason for my glad indorsement of this movement is the specific pledge of service it exacts.

Fourth.—Another reason for my deep interest in this movement is that it takes equal grasp on the young women as well as on the young men.

Fifth.—Still another reason why I so rejoice in this movement is its tender management of young Christians.

Sixth.—Still an added reason for my gladness in this movement is the delightful interrelations it brings about between the various evangelical denominations.—Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt in Ways and Means.

Evangelistic Endeavor.

I think we might well have in every society an evangelistic conference—I mean by this dignified name a meeting of those who have the welfare of the society at heart, the executive committee and perhaps a few others—for the purpose of considering the situation and making plans for some aggressive work; this, of course, with the consent and co-operation of the pastor.—Rev. Dr. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck.

Some Definite Resolves.

Dr. Clark in a recent "Familiar Letter" in the Christian Endeavor World asked Endeavorers to join with him in resolving some definite things for this season's work. Four of the suggestions follow:

First.—I will have a quiet season of communion with God every day.

Second.—I will pray day by day for an outpouring of the Spirit and for a great spiritual awakening.

Third.—I will set apart sacredly the hours for public and social worship in my own church and, when possible, will allow nothing to interfere with them.

Fourth.—I will give systematically, proportionately, generously, as God prospers me.

The Three Things.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness, affection. Three things to admire—intellect, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness and freedom. Three things to like—cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness. Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends and good humor. Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends. Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct. Two things to think of—death and eternity.—Henry Van Dyke, D. D.

The Workshop.

Christian Endeavor is the workshop where Jesus, the carpenter's Son, sharpens the instruments which He uses in the daily construction of His churches.—C. L. Mason in Christian Endeavor World.

The Mint.

Christian Endeavor is the mint where metals are coined and stamped with the King's own likeness.—Effa H. Winkler in Christian Endeavor World.

Pen Points.

There should be no dead line this side of eternity for the Christian Endeavorer.

There are no hammocks in the Christian Endeavor society. It's a workshop, not a rest room.

Where the words "Endeavorer" and "worker" are not synonymous, conditions must be radically wrong.—John R. Clements

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

You cannot judge a man solely by his acts. You must probe deeper; you must determine the spirit which actuates him and ascertain its origin.—Rev. D. Hart, Hebrew, Denver.

Primal Principle of Christianity.

Honesty is one of the first principles of Christianity. It lies at the base and also at the apex of Christian character. It must be the dominant force in all traffic.—Rev. F. R. Pardington, Methodist, Bethel, Conn.

Spread the Gospel.

A wonderful change would be wrought in the world if those who knew the joy of being followers of Christ would go forth and tell it to each one they met. The world would soon realize that the Christian life was a vital matter and would be changed.—Rev. J. W. Baer, Presbyterian, Brooklyn.

Purpose of Christ's Teaching.

The divine teacher, Christ, has a far greater purpose than to merely save his gospel students. He teaches his disciples, who sit at his feet in order that they may become like him, how they in turn may carry his message and truth to the farthermost parts of the earth.—Rev. Dr. Frank De Witt Talmage, Presbyterian, Chicago.

The Truest and Highest.

Let us have the courage to live by the truest and highest revealed to us. The life of our best hours and experiences is our true life. Not to strive to make these best hours the standard by which we daily live; to be disloyal to that which we see and worship and love in the most exalted and most radiant moments of our existence; to make no effort to preserve and perpetuate the glory of this occasional spiritual life is to resist and quench the spirit.—Churchman.

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